

UNPARALLELED ERA  
OF PROSPERITY FOR  
CHINA, SAYS DR. SUN

New President of Republic  
Is Receiving Messages of  
Support and Is Hopeful  
That Peace Will Soon Come

## PRINCE CHUN FLEES

Election of Reformer Is  
Said to Have Been Agreed  
to on Condition That Yuan  
Might Accept Post Later

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI, China—China is about to enter upon an era of prosperity and contentment that she has never enjoyed in all her long history. This was the statement today of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, provisional President of the new republic of China.

The new executive is enthusiastic over the prospects of peace. Messages are pouring in upon him from all quarters from people who are anxious to pledge their support to the republic. Dr. Sun has become popular with the representatives of foreign governments.

An agreement has been reached with the imperialists for an armistice until after a national convention can be assembled.

A big dinner was given Friday night in honor of the new President and Dr. Wu Ting Fang, former minister to Washington and other rebel representatives in the peace conference. Practically all of the revolutionary leaders in Shanghai were in attendance and pledged their support to Dr. Sun.

Wu Ting Fang and Gen. Huang Hsin, the former commander-in-chief of the rebel forces who relinquished his position to Gen. Li Yuan Hung, are understood to have been slated for the two highest positions in the new cabinet.

Dr. Sun said today:

"There is no doubt in my mind that the action of the provisional military assembly in electing me President will be ratified by the national convention, which undoubtedly will declare for a republic. I am receiving offers of support from many provinces. Even the imperialists will come over with us soon. Peace is assured for China and there will be a hundredfold increase in business within the next few months.

"The work of placing the new government on a solid basis will naturally be tedious but we will overcome all obstacles."

NEW YORK—A Shanghai despatch to the New York Herald says that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily at the Shanghai peace conference for a national convention to determine the form of China's future government.

It is understood that Dr. Sun Yat Sen was elected President of the republic on arrangement that if Yuan Shih Kai will accept that office, Dr. Sun will become Vice-President.

Tang Shao Yi, representing the imperial government and Premier Yuan at the peace conference have already agreed to the following points asked by Dr. Wu Ting Fang as a preliminary to the convention:

First, pending a decision on the future form of China's government, the Manchus must undertake not to attempt to obtain foreign loans.

Second, all the Manchus troops in the provinces of Shan-si, Shen-si, Hupeh, An-hui and Kiang-su must withdraw 30 miles from their present positions within five days the republicans agreeing not to attack or pursue them.

It is expected that today's negotiations will settle the following remaining concessions asked by Dr. Wu for the republicans:

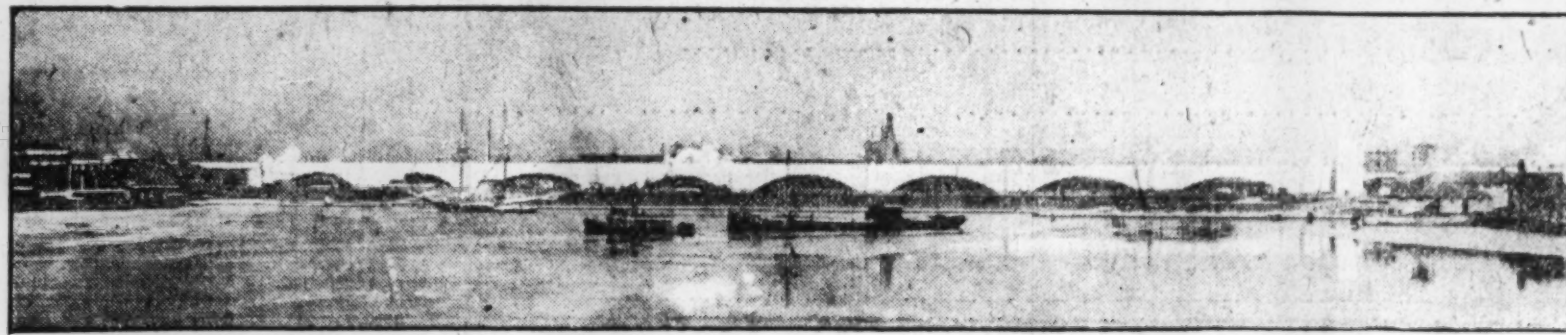
The national convention shall be composed of three delegates from each province, or that each province have three votes.

Representatives of two thirds of the provinces shall constitute a quorum.

The convention shall be held at Shanghai on Jan. 8.

The convention shall be called in the (Continued on page eleven, column one)

## NEARLY COMPLETED "L" VIADUCT OVER THE CHARLES



East Cambridge extension of concrete below dam as it appears today looking down the stream

ROAD'S EXTENSION  
"CROSSING RIVER  
BEING FINISHED

Only the finishing touches remain to be put on the concrete viaduct of the East Cambridge extension of the Boston Elevated which stretches across the Charles river in a succession of long, graceful arches on the down stream side of the dam, forming a fitting addition to the succession of bridges now crossing the basin.

The two-leaf bascule bridge in this viaduct has been turned over to the Elevated by the contractors and is operated by an official of the road from the high tower wherein are installed the controlling devices and machinery. The bronze grills at the windows of this tower and on the windows of pier three and four on each side of the draw have yet to be placed.

The work is now being rushed, however, on the viaduct or on the rest of the extension as there is plenty of time to finish before the new station on Causeway street in front of the North station is completed. The steel frame is mostly in place, although there remain a few stairways to be erected and concrete to be poured.

It is expected that the entire extension will be ready for operation in about three months.

MR. TAFT ON WAY  
TO MAKE SPEECH AT  
BIG PEACE DINNER

## TAFT LEAVES FOR DINNER

WASHINGTON—President Taft left Washington for New York and Philadelphia today. His plans include a brief stop at Philadelphia and a speech at the peace dinner in New York tonight.

NEW YORK—Mr. Roosevelt's correspondence with Willard J. Bloomer, secretary of the peace dinner committee, was made public today. In it the former set forth his reasons for declining to participate in the dinner tonight at which President Taft will speak.

"I am sorry to say that I cannot per-

TURKISH CABINET  
RESIGNS OFFICE  
IS LONDON CABLE

(By the United Press)

LONDON—The Turkish cabinet resigned today, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph. Dissatisfaction over the conduct of Parliament, which has been unable to pass much needed legislation, is given as the cause of the resignation.

(By the United Press)

GIBRALTAR—To preserve the neutrality of Egypt during the war in Tripoli, the British cruiser Suffolk was despatched from Malta today to Egyptian waters.

NEW YORK—According to a Washington despatch to the New York Herald an official statement from Constantinople to the Turkish embassy here describes a fight of six hours in which the Turkish troops at Tobruk, Tripoli, captured a fort and drove back the Italians.

Said a prominent minister:

"I understand the Monitor is aiming to set an example practically before the world of the ideal of clean journalism."

This is indeed our purpose; and the Monitor passed along shows others the value of this purpose exemplified.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

In United States 3c. To Foreign Countries 5c.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO  
GIRLS' HOME OVER  
\$5000 IN FEW DAYS

It is with considerable good will the following is published from James A. Neal, in which he subscribes \$1000 through The Christian Science Monitor to the fund being raised to complete the payment for the Franklin Square House, of which the Rev. Dr. George L. Perin is president. The subscription has been forwarded to the Franklin Square House, Mr. Neal's letter follows:

Boston, Dec. 29, 1911.

To the Editor of the Monitor,  
Falmouth and St. Paul streets, City.

Dear Sir:  
I am glad to see that the Monitor is making an effort to assist Dr. Perin in his four weeks' canvass for the last \$24,000 of the indebtedness of the Franklin Square House.

After having raised nearly \$300,000 I feel confident that this canvass will be successful, but prompt action will be necessary to make it so.

Mrs. Neal and I have followed for years with great interest the good work of this splendid home for working girls and student girls, and wish to attest our indorsement by sending through the Monitor the enclosed subscription of \$1000.

Subscriptions to the fund:

James A. Neal	\$1,000
Lydell Ray Peirce, Franklin	\$1,000
Mrs. David P. Kimball (additional)	1,000
W. A. Palmer, Boston	1,000
Joseph L. Sweet, Attleboro	1,000
Henry Hornblower, Boston	250
G. S. W.	100
Previously reported	70,000
Total	\$81,350

This leaves a balance of \$18,650 to be raised in the next few weeks.

In the last few days Dr. Perin has received \$5350 of the \$24,000 needed to make up the \$100,000 necessary to complete the payment for the Franklin square house property. Dr. Perin made the announcement on Wednesday that \$24,000 was still necessary. He said in his appeal:

"When I wrote a little more than a year ago on behalf of the Franklin square house, I hoped and believed I would never need to make another public appeal for our work. Nor would I need to now, if we had succeeded in accomplishing then what we set out to accomplish. At that time we needed in round numbers, \$100,000 to completely pay for our property. We had previously raised \$100,000 in 1904 and another \$100,000 in 1908, thus leaving approximately \$100,000 to be secured. At a meeting of our trustees a few weeks ago, it was found that of this sum we had already secured pledges for \$76,000, thus leaving \$24,000 still to be secured."

Further subscriptions will be received at the Franklin Square house. Checks are to be made payable to the Franklin Square house or to Jere A. Downs, treasurer.

HARRISON SQUARE'S  
NEW STATION READY  
FOR PUBLIC OPENING

The opening of the new Harrison Square station tomorrow will mark the completion of grade crossings improvements on the Plymouth division of the New Haven road including the main line from Savin Hill station to Neponset and a section of the Shawmut branch from Harrison square to the Fields Corner station. These improvements have cost \$2,000,000. Two other new stations, on the main line at Pope's Hill and Neponset, will open during the next two weeks.

(Continued on page eleven, column three)

JUDGE HOOK FOR  
SUPREME BENCH  
MR. TAFT SAYS

WASHINGTON—President Taft told two of his callers Friday that he intends next Wednesday to send to the Senate for confirmation as supreme court justice the name of Judge William C. Hook of Leavenworth, Kan., to succeed the late Justice Harlan.

BILL FOR CLOSED COURT  
TRIALS IS CALLED LEGAL

Speaking further of his petition and bill filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives for the exclusion of the public and the press from the trial of cases by the judge presiding when he may deem the testimony unfit for publication, Ralph W. Glog, a Pemberton square lawyer, says that what he is aiming at is a regulation similar to that contained in the act establishing the Boston juvenile court.

That act which was passed by the Legislature of 1906 provides that "so far as possible the court shall hear all cases in chambers, and all persons whose presence, in the opinion of the court, is not necessary, shall be excluded from the room."

Mr. Glog says he was prompted to prepare and present his petition and bill partly by what he has observed in connection with recent criminal cases in or near Boston. Since the trials were held openly, inevitably the general public read a large part of the testimony in the newspapers. This he considered highly unfortunate and demoralizing.

It is alleged by some lawyers, he said, that the courts in this state already have power to shut out the public, but he asserted that he knows from his own experience that judges have said they would like to hold such trials privately but have not the authority under the statutes. This, the author of the bill considers sufficient evidence that legislation is necessary.

Mr. Glog says he has looked up the

subject thoroughly and has consulted publications of all the eminent authorities in this country and England. Some allege, he says, that to deny anyone a public trial would be unconstitutional, but he avers that the constitution of Massachusetts contains nothing which would interfere with such a law as he proposes. The constitution of the United States provides that defendants

(Continued on page eleven, column two)

Author of Measure for  
Exclusion of Public from  
Certain Trials in Court

(Photo by Elmer Chickering)  
RALPH W. GLOG

A. P. GARDNER HOLDS  
AN EXAMINATION FOR  
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

Congressman Augustus P. Gardner is personally conducting an examination in the rooms of the civil service commissioners at the Federal building today, for a cadetship at the naval school in Annapolis. There are 11 candidates.

This examination is being held to fill a vacancy in the sixth congressional district which will occur next spring when the present incumbent will be promoted. The congressman is being assisted by his secretary, W. W. Lufkin.

The candidates are as follows: Harris K. Lyle of Gloucester; Arthur M. Parsons, Gloucester; Robert Bomford, Ipswich; Edward B. Colby, Beverly; Eugene S. Grover, Haverhill; Frank W. Bevie, Danvers; John M. Caskin, Danvers; Andrew E. Cressy of Beverly; Richard O. Battles of Marblehead and L. W. Tyler of Haverhill.

TECH MAY ARRANGE  
FREE SCHOLARSHIPS  
FOR CAMBRIDGE BOYS

Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge held a conference Friday with Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other members of the faculty as to what the institute will do for Cambridge boys in the way of scholarships and reduced tuition fees, when the institute goes to that city.

Just what concessions are to be made to Cambridge boys have not been announced, but that they will be favored is said to be certain. The mayor is so well assured of this that he has decided to hold no more conferences. It is probable he will sign the order abolishing Amherst street on the new Tech site Monday morning. The city council passed this order last Tuesday and Mayor Barry has been assured by James F. Aylward, city solicitor, that everything relating to the transaction is regular. When Mr. MacLaurin was questioned today on scholarships for Cambridge boys he said: "We have not decided what the grants will be, but we will treat the city liberally."

OREGONIAN REPORTED WRECKED  
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Twenty passengers are reported slain in a wreck of the Oregonian on the Great Northern railroad, two miles east of Sharon, N. D. The Oregonian left St. Paul at 10:30 last night for the coast.

INTERURBAN ELECTRIC  
RAILROAD ROUTE IS  
FIXED BY COMMISSION

The route of the Boston & Providence Interurban Electric Railroad Company was fixed in an order issued today by the board of railroad commissioners in Massachusetts as far as the state line, passing through Dedham, Hyde Park, Dedham, Westwood, Canton, Norwood, Sharon, Foxboro, Mansfield, North Attleboro and Attleboro.

The new line is ordered to start "at a point midway between the two main tracks at the southerly end of the elevated structure of the Boston Elevated Railway Company at Washington street, near the corner of Walk Hill street, in that part of Boston called Forest Hills."

The route crosses Walk Hill street, Hyde Park avenue, the tracks of the Boston Elevated, Stony Brook, Neponset avenue, Mt. Hope, Canterbury and Ashland streets, the tracks of the Boston Elevated, Stony Brook three, Metropolitan high level, viaduct twice, into Hyde Park.

Then the route is by curves, crossing East River street, the Bay State Street Railway Company, Neponset river into Milton; thence by lines approved by local selectmen through Hyde Park again, crossing Middlesex park reservation, Midland division of New Haven road.

Further on it crosses the reservation again, the Neponset river, again into the reservation to Dedham, across the river several times, the Providence division of New Haven road, and Massapong river, the Old Colony division of the New Haven, the tracks of the Norfolk & Bristol Street Railway Company and Wading river into Mansfield, and Wiche pond to North Attleboro. The route strikes the Rhode Island line in the town of Attleboro, 86 feet south of a monument on the northerly line of Carpenter street.

Approval was given the authority granted the Bay Street Railway Company to carry express and freight matter in Hyde Park by the selectmen.

MR. TUTTLE NAMED  
CONCORD, N. H.—James P. Tuttle of Manchester was named today by Gov. error Bass at attorney-general to succeed Edwin G. Eastman of Exeter, who is to retire after 20 years' service.

REPLANNING COPLEY  
SQUARE IS URGED BY  
COMMERCE CHAMBER

Committee Recommends Removal of Diagonal Tracks, Widening of St. James Street and Other Changes

## ADVOCATES STUDIES

Replanning of Copley square is the subject of a report sent to the mayor and the street commissioners today by the Chamber of Commerce. The report, made by the chamber's committee on city planning and approved by the directors, points out that now is the time to make much needed improvements. It recommends that studies be made of the following propositions:

Removal of diagonal car tracks across the square.

Closing the Church street subway entrance and extension of subway out Huntington avenue to Mechanics building.

General underground transfer station, connecting with Boylston street subway, at Copley square.

Widening of St. James street.

The report is as follows: "In response to a communication from his honor, the mayor, in reference to the remodeling of Copley square, the committee on city planning has made a study of the situation and submits the results of its investigation.

"The matter was first considered by a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Kellaway, chairman; Bellows and Bourne, who made a personal visit to Copley square, have examined the region from Copley square to Park square, have studied the situation as to the circulation of traffic and its relation to the general design, and have made the following observations:

"The present appearance of the square is largely due to the necessity for traffic crossing the square from Huntington

(Continued on page four, column three)

NEW CONGRESSIONAL  
DISTRICTS PLAN SAID  
TO SATISFY GOV. FOSS

From sources close to Governor Foss comes the announcement today that the Governor is willing to sign a bill to redistrict the congressional districts of the state according to the plan which the redistricting committee is to present to the coming Legislature. The redistricting of the congressional districts under this plan, according to members of the committee, is such as to give the Democrats a chance to carry five of the districts of which there are to be 16 in all. After consultation with a number of leading Democratic chieftains on the subject (Continued on page eleven, column one)

REPORTS AGAINST  
LIQUOR LICENSES  
FOR HYDE PARK

No liquor licenses will be granted in Hyde Park before Jan. 1, 1913. In the annual report of the licensing board, sent to Governor Foss today, the board states that as a result of a recent conference with the Hyde Park selectmen and the chief of police, it has voted to receive no applications for liquor licenses for at least one year after Jan. 1, 1912, and that it will grant drug licenses only after careful consideration. Further investigation of conditions there is given as the reason for this action.

The board recommends that the prices on some licenses be raised, some of them as much as \$500, as the bar and bottle law has enabled a certain class of dealers to pay a much higher fee.

Of the bar and bottle bill the board says:

"Just what the permanent result of the bar and bottle bill is to be it is too early to state. That it has helped some individual licensees and has been a detriment to others is true; that it has helped the bottlers the board is convinced; that it has increased the sale of bottled goods in homes is a fair inference. The board is not prepared to make any statement beyond this.

"Having in mind the probable changes in its membership the coming year," says the report, "the board does not make any recommendations for new legislation. The present members hope that at some future time such legislation may be enacted as will limit the sale of liquors by druggists and that other legislation may be obtained that will make the misrepresentation of his age by a minor, in order to obtain liquor, a misdemeanor."

To Commissioner O'Meara and the officers and men of his department the board expresses its thanks for their aid in all questions referred to them.

The report is signed by Ezra H. Baker, Fred A. Emery, S. H. Hudson, members of the board.

INVESTMENT FIRMS  
INVESTIGATION URGED  
BY STATE BANK HEAD

Arthur B. Chapin Recommends Supervisory Legislation in His Annual Report to the Legislature

## HAS OTHER PLANS

Seeks Authorization to Furnish to National Examiners Such Information as He May Deem Advisable

Arthur B. Chapin, bank commissioner, made public today the recommendations for legislation which he will make to the Legislature, among them being one for an investigation by the Legislature of investment companies and legislation for their regulation and supervision.

He also recommended that the penalty imposed upon cooperative banks for failure to file returns be extended to all persons, partnerships, associations, or corporations, subject to the supervision of the bank commissioner.

Also that savings banks be exempt from taxation on shares of stock of Massachusetts trust companies held by them.

Among the other recommendations are the following:

"That the bank commissioner be authorized to furnish to the national bank examiners, the national government, or any organization created by national legislation, such information and access to reports as he may deem best.

"That advances for the expenses of the examiners of the department be made by the treasury of the commonwealth under such regulation as the auditor of the commonwealth may prescribe."

With regard to savings banks the commissioner recommends:

"That the law be amended so that the auditing of the books of savings banks may be done by the banking department when the auditing committee so requests.

"That in addition to the requirements now made for a guaranty fund, transfers from profit and loss account to the guaranty fund may be made in such amounts and at such times as the trustees may authorize, subject to the written approval of the department; provided, that no such transfer shall increase said guaranty fund beyond the limit fixed by existing law."

The report takes up the question of trust companies and urges:

"That the bank commissioner be given authority to have real estate loans made by trust companies and cooperative banks reappraised, when in his opinion they appear to be excessive, in a manner similar to that now provided for savings banks.

"That the law relating to trust companies be amended so that they may have the right to invest not exceeding 25 per cent of capital and surplus in a bank building, or such other limitation as the Legislature may determine.

"That the reports required to be read under the provisions of section 2 of chapter 319, acts of 1907, may be read in part, if so determined at the meeting.

With regard to cooperative banks the commissioner recommends:

"That cooperative banks be allowed to furnish plans and specifications for building single homes at a moderate cost, subject to the approval of the bank commissioner.

"That the laws relating to cooperative banks be codified and revised.

"That chapter 388, acts of 1911, regulating the taking of deposits by certain persons, partnerships, associations or corporations, be amended by striking out so much of section 1 as requires the payment of a license fee for a branch office."

DAVID I. WALSH URGED  
AS NEXT BAY STATE  
BANK COMMISSIONER

Candidates are fast being put in the field and boomed for appointment by Governor Foss to succeed Arthur B. Chapin, bank commissioner, who has asked the Governor to accept his resignation in order that he may become a vice-president in the American Trust Company of Boston.

Among those who are being talked in political circles as available successors to Mr. Chapin are David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor at the state election; Charles B. Strecker of Brookline, Democratic candidate for auditor, and Augustus L. Thorndike of Brewster, Democratic candidate for state treasurer. Mr. Walsh seems to have very general support among the Boston Democratic leaders.



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CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

### BUSINESS PEOPLE AT WORK The Paymaster

IF YOU hunted for the paymaster on the organization chart of a big factory, railroad or store, you would usually find him placed among the lieutenants of the auditing department. Sometimes he is classified simply as "clerk of the payroll." The paymaster, however, is an important man in business nowadays, and is becoming more important every year.

In all the industrial disputes and problems most of the controversy centers around wages. It is by no means the amount of wages, always. For the way in which wages shall be paid is often contested as hotly as the amount. Workers who feel that the amount of their compensation is just will frequently demand a different method of payment. They ask for a weekly pay day instead of monthly, or for cash instead of checks.

#### Grading of Wages

Again, new ideas about wages are emerging everywhere. A few years ago the foreman hired six new men, paying each the same amount weekly, on the assumption that a man was a man, and if capable of doing the required work was worth so much, no more, no less. But now it is seen that wages must be graded by the different capabilities of men. Instead of six men worth \$10 a week apiece, there are six personal equations to study. Some can turn out work worth \$15 a week in wages and others can earn only \$8. Perhaps the \$15 men can be stimulated to earn even more, and certainly the \$8 fellows can. So wages are now being paid largely by systems that make each worker an individual unit and give him a fair return for individual push and ability. Bonuses are added to wages for exceptionally quick work, or work that is exceeding clean and sound. So, instead of six men to be paid under the simple system of so many dollars for a week's time a pay-roll nowadays is made up of odd hours and minutes and a multitude of separate operations, all working out in fractions which must be computed to arrive at the amount that goes into the pay envelope.

The paymaster's job calls for resourcefulness, accuracy, quickness and a lot of human tact and sympathy.

Saturday is drawing to a close in a big factory. Operators in the machine-room, girls in the finishing room, boys who pack and ship the product, and the teamster who hauls it to the station will all want their money when the whistle blows. It seems simple enough for the paymaster to draw it out of the bank, count the various amounts, put it into individual envelopes and hand it over without delay or palaver. But it is really far from simple.

#### How Paymaster Acts

In the first place probably no two employees in the entire factory receive the same amount. Wage schedules differ, piecework brings diversity of earnings and many have lost time, or worked overtime. The paymaster cannot go to work making up the pay-roll until he knows what each employee in every part of the plant has done, and on the schedule.

ules and time-sheets are held back until the last night before paying off, there is much computing and checking to be gone through with. Errors occur in timesheets and have to be straightened out. Parts of days have to be figured at different rates. The operation of turning the factory force's week of work into exact amounts of money is a piece of bookkeeping intricate in itself, and that must be done in a short time. Then the right amounts of bills and coins are drawn from the bank, the right sum put into each envelope and blank receipts made out to be signed. When all is ready, a new complication arises.

In a big plant there may be several thousand employees to pay off. If the money is distributed an hour or two before quitting time the effect will be bad. People feel that the week is finished. They have their money in their pockets, and thought centers on that. Work slackens, and the output falls. So it is necessary to arrange some way whereby these several thousand envelopes can be distributed during the last 10 or 15 minutes of work. That is done by sorting them and sending those for each department to its foreman, who acts as paymaster.

The paymaster's work is facilitated with considerable machinery. The time clock is used to stamp on work tickets the exact hour and minute of beginning or ending a given operation, making an accurate and clear record. The adding machine helps in counting and checking. The addressing machine is employed to print names on envelope and record cards. The coin machine makes it possible to count out the money for each envelope at a rate much faster than where the work is done by hand. In some factories the paymaster looks ahead and by better system lightens his detail work on pay-day, for instead of leaving all the work tickets until the last moment, when there will be thousands of them to handle, and innumerable items of time to reduce to dollars and cents and credit to the proper employee, he has each work ticket figured out in money as soon as it is handed in to the foreman. It has been found that a cash register helps here, for the foreman receiving a work ticket showing that three hours and 20 minutes have been spent on a given task by an employee paid \$12 a week, hands back a cash register slip for 84 cents. That slip is the employee's warrant for pay, and the cash register keeps a record of aggregates of wages.

#### Computing Cost

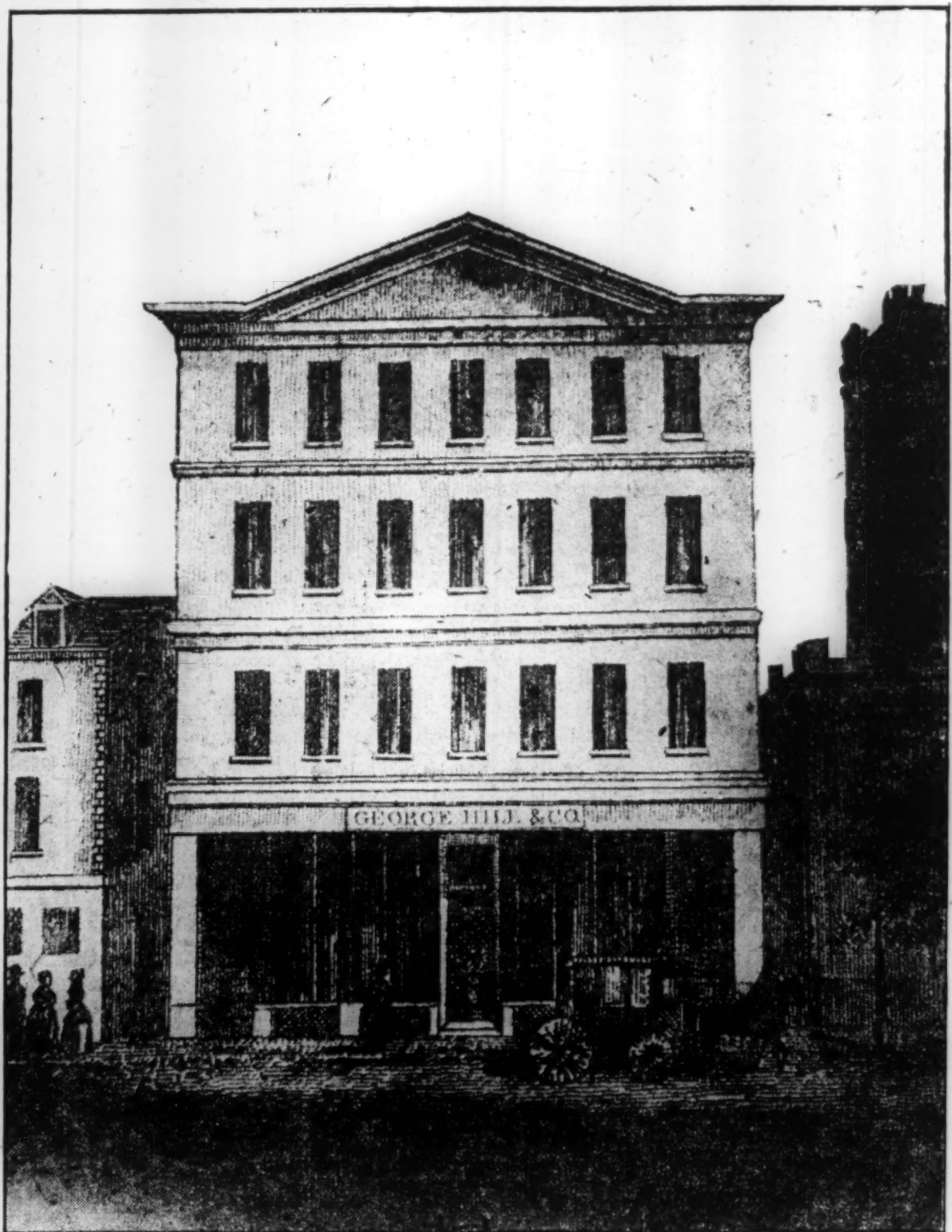
As wages are a leading item in production cost, the paymaster does much work of a cost nature. His weekly disbursement represents the mass of labor bought by the company for every purpose. The wages of one employee, however, may have been paid for work on a dozen different jobs, or is chargeable to various accounts. So a painstaking analysis of all the work tickets becomes necessary. Time spent on the building of a certain machine must be separated and charged against it. Time spent in repairs or sweeping the floor, or supervision, or any other way, must be run down and charged to such accounts as maintenance, repairs, overhead charges and so forth. Errors are apt to creep in. Important labor items may not be charged properly. False records of cost are the outcome. As the paymaster's cost figures are probably used in making estimates for future work, slack methods in his department can lead to serious leaks.

A ready grasp of these figures and the ability to render them quickly are as important as accuracy, for very often the nature of goods demands that cost be ascertained each day, and the paymaster must be ready to report accurately on any specified item.

The paymaster's figures are often used to determine other points. In a trolley company, for instance, the purchasing agent may be disposed to buy some new equipment that is offered at a far lower price than anything else of the kind. The paymaster, who has records of repair and maintenance costs, is able to show that this cheapest equipment is really dearest, because the expense for repairs is high, and that on better equipment low.

The paymaster must also give perspective to the business by summaries. Very often the nature of the business is such that a certain average expenditure for labor in each department is followed as closely as possible. How far this standard is being adhered to he shows with comparisons that give the labor cost, the number of people employed and so forth, for this week, last week, the same week last year, and the general averages of other years.

### HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



This picture shows Summer street on the left from Washington street before the 1872 fire. The building on the right is Trinity church, and in the center, Thordike hall. On the left is a structure extending to Washington street. Thordike hall was a meeting place for Masonic bodies, and balls and fetes were held there. All these buildings were destroyed by the 1872 fire, and others were erected on the site. These were torn down to make room for a 10-story mercantile structure running half way to Franklin street on Washington and Hawley streets. After the burning of Trinity church, the society erected the structure in Copley square.

### LITTLE HELPS FOR WORKERS

No. 39—Keeping Abreast, and Ahead of Work

IT is a good worker who keeps well abreast of his work, that is to say, who does not allow his work to "get behind." The world would indeed go forward much more pleasantly if every man or woman who has a certain task to perform each day would never permit his or her work to lag or accumulate until it must finally be pushed through imperfectly, or at the inconvenience of others who are prompt in doing each stroke of work at the right moment.

The foremost enemies to prompt work are "putting off" unwisely, lack of concentration, indecision. The remedies are simple, always at hand and powerful. For the first robber-habit, the worker should get "the strong-hold" on his work by doing that which is most difficult first. Instead of putting off the hard problem and putting around with the easy lines of work, dreading the conflict with the hard task which looms up like a high stone wall across the path, go at the hard job vigorously, stick to it, get it done.

If one wakes fairly early in the morning and then lies in bed a half hour putting off the "get-up," let him break that habit at the peep of day and start it with a sense of victory. This self-conquest will help much to win out against all the other "put-off" temptations which may arise during the working hours that follow.

As to the two other thieves of success—lack of concentration and indecision—break the first by doing one thing at a time. Take it up, consider it, do it—avoiding the habit of going part way on a piece of work and then permitting some other task to claim attention, out of its proper order.

For indecision: Cultivate careful consideration followed by "yes" or "no," "go" or "stay"—something to the point. It is really better to arrive at a wrong decision at first trial (and thereby learn what not to do) than to dilly-dally along without deciding anything.

If the worker lives temperately, does each stroke of work with energy, concentrates wisely and learns to decide with reason, judgment and common sense, he will surely keep up with his work. Especially those who apply the pen in editorial, literary and advertising pursuits can do even more. They can often write ahead of the daily, weekly or monthly demand. Instead of wasting time in idle pursuits, such workers build for the future. So they miss the struggle of the man who meets each set date with little or nothing ahead. Composers of commercial prose do well to "carry a good stock" of subjects, framework for articles and completed writings. Then like the wise virgins of old they have plenty of oil in their lamps as the call for light may come from day to day.

#### PHILOLOGISTS ELECT OFFICERS

PITTSBURGH—At the Philological Association convention Friday the following officers were elected: Thomas Dwight Goodell of Yale University,

president; Harold North Fowle of West- ury; C. H. Moore of Harvard University, William Peterson of McGill University, H. A. Saunders of University of Michigan, Charles P. G. Scott of Yonkers, N. Y., and Kerby F. Smith of Johns Hopkins, executive committee.

### ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

#### Today's Army Orders

Lieut. Col. W. S. Peirce, ord. to Frankford arsenal.

Capt. R. S. Welsh, Q. M., will make one visit to the Variety Turning & Furniture Mfg. Co., Union City, Pa.

Orders Dec. 7, relating to Maj. C. Lynch, med. corps, revoked.

Maj. E. E. Persons, med. corps, detailed to take correspondence course in the army field service and correspondence school for medical officers, Ft. Leavenworth.

Capt. D. Settle, fifth infantry, will make not to exceed one visit during January to Fairbault, Minn., to inspect subsistence.

Lieut. Col. R. P. Davis, C. A. C., detailed as a member of the general staff corps.

#### Navy Orders

Commander P. Andrews, detached duty as aid to the secretary of the navy, Jan. 1, 1912, to duty as chief of the bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Commander R. R. Belknap, to duty as assistant to the bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1912.

Lieut. Commander D. W. Wurtsbaugh, detached duty the South Dakota, Feb. 15, 1912, to duty as aid on staff commander-in-chief Asiatic fleet.

Lieut. Commander O. G. Murfin, detached duty the North Dakota, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander A. G. Kavanagh, orders of Dec. 23, 1911, modified. Detached duty the Mississippi, to duty the Louisiana as first lieutenant.

Lieut. Commander L. C. Palmer, detached duty director of target practice and engineering competitions, to duty as aid to the secretary of the navy Jan. 1, 1912.

Lieut. Commander T. T. Craven, detached duty connection general board, navy department, Washington, D. C., to duty as director of target practice and engineering competitions Jan. 1, 1912.

Lieut. W. E. Hall, commissioned a lieutenant in the navy from Oct. 26, 1911. Lieut. (junior grade) C. P. Page, detached temporary duty navy department, Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1912, to duty as aid on staff commander in chief Asiatic fleet.

Ensign H. E. Spencer, detached duty the Idaho and granted leave three months.

Ensign G. Logan from Mare Island, Cal., to home and wait orders.

Ensign F. T. Stevenson, detached duty the Delaware, to home and resignation as an ensign in the navy accepted, to take effect Dec. 31, 1911.

Ensign H. D. F. Burdick, detached duty the Salem, to duty the Rhode Island.

Midshipman F. Bradley, detached duty the Montgomery and will wait orders.

Pay Inspector G. G. Seibels, to duty as fleet paymaster, Pacific fleet, on board the California, Jan. 15, 1912.

Pay Inspector, T. H. Hicks, detached duty as fleet paymaster, Pacific fleet, on board the California, Jan. 15, 1912, to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Chief Gunner R. E. Cox, detached duty the Delaware and will continue at New York.

Gunner A. B. Dorsey, detached duty the Iowa, Dec. 31, 1911; to duty the Delaware, Jan. 1, 1912.

Paymaster's Clerk H. Mack, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the navy revoked.

Paymaster's Clerk L. R. Corbin, ap-

pointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty assist in the settlement of accounts paymaster of yard, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Cable from the commander-in-chief, Asiatic fleet, dated Shanghai, Dec. 28:

Ensign R. O. Baush, detached duty the Saratoga, to duty the Samar.

Ensign H. H. Forgas, detached duty the Samar, to duty the Saratoga.

Chief Boatswain A. T. Webb, detached duty the Albany, to duty the New Orleans.

Machinist D. McDonald, detached duty the Albany, to duty the New Orleans.

Boatswain J. C. Lindberg, to duty the Albany.

Marine Corps Orders

Capt. F. M. Eslick, retired, placed on retired list from Dec. 18, 1911, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, and ordered to his home.

First Lieut. C. S. McReynolds, 20 days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. E. A. Perkins, qualified for promotion.

Capt. J. R. Horton, A. Q. M., 10 days' leave.

Maj. H. C. Reisinger, A. P. M., one month's extension of leave.

Capt. P. S. Brown, two months' leave.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Burrows, Monaghan and Patterson at Bradford, R. I.; Perkins and Sterrett at Hampton roads.

Sailed—Birmingham, from Newport for Hampton roads; Arethusa, from Charleston for Port Arthur, Tex.; Rowan, from Mare Island for San Diego; Rhode Island, from Boston for Hampton roads; Salem, from Hampton roads to assistance of Warrington; Nanshan, from Amoy for Olongapo.

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## RUSSIAN ACTION IN PERSIA POINTING TO AIM OF ABSORPTION

The great international drama furnished by Russia and Persia at war point, with an American in the foreground of the crisis and Britain watching each move, is sketched with sharp, decisive strokes of the pen for Monitor readers. This analysis also shows the close connection between the past and the present of Russia's politics.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The center of political gravity has shifted from the west to the east. It is no longer Agadir but Teheran on which the eyes of the diplomats are riveted; and beside Teheran there is that ever complex and humanly inscrutable proposition known as the Chinese question.

No sooner is the ink dry on the signatures to the Moroccan agreement, than the powers, released from the obligations that question might have entailed, have set to work to create fresh complications in the middle east. Russia, bound to France by the clauses of the dual alliance to intervene in Europe in certain eventualities, finding these eventualities no longer in the domain of practical politics, has set to work vigorously to develop her own Persian policy.

For three or four generations, the establishment of Russian influence in Persia, with the intent of ultimately absorbing that country, has been almost as main a plank in the foreign policy of the empire as the occupation of Constantinople, bequeathed to her under the will of Peter the Great. Nothing except the danger of coming in contact with the United Kingdom in Asia has held her back.

There was a time when it seemed as if a conflict between the two great European powers in Asia was inevitable. That was first when Russia was using Persia as a cat-paw for an advance upon Herat. The second and third Afghan wars and the practical protectorate exercised over Afghanistan as a result of those wars checked the Russian policy there, but there came a moment when it seemed that nothing could prevent an armed conflict over the Pamirs question. These difficulties disappeared, but in their day they threatened just as great danger to the good relations of St. Petersburg and London as the Moroccan question and the matter of German naval policy have threatened in recent years between Berlin and London.

The Japanese war, the liabilities of the dual alliance, the constant danger in the Balkans and the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina have occupied the attention of St. Petersburg to the exclusion of the Persian question for many years. Now, however, with a comparatively clear sky in Europe, Russia seems to have reverted once more to her old Persian policy.

In the meantime however the entente between the United Kingdom and Russia had led to some agreement with respect to Persia. That country was divided into three spheres. The northern sphere was regarded as the sphere of Russian influence; the southern sphere as that of British influence, while a sort of No-man's-land was left between the two, in the shape of what was known as the gulf sphere.

Within the last few months Russia has begun to adopt a distinctly aggressive policy within her own sphere. As was pointed out only recently in these columns, in the course of an interview with a Persian of wide knowledge and undoubted authority, the attitude of the United Kingdom had been absolutely correct, and in every case where troops have been moved or representations made, the representations have been regarded as satisfied and the troops withdrawn when legitimate satisfaction has been given. Rightly or wrongly, on the other hand, the impression prevails in Persia that the intention of Russia is simply to find a reason for the permanent occupation of the northern sphere, including Teheran. Such an action would undoubtedly be the first step toward bringing the Russian and British frontiers in Asia into touch, as England would almost necessarily be driven to enforce her claim to southern Persia, with the result that the extinction of the neutral zone could be only a matter of time.

The key, perhaps, to the Russian policy may be taken from a single sentence in a leading article, headed "The Dissolution of Persia," which appeared recently in the Novoe Vremya, of St. Petersburg. The expedition, the article said, in speaking of the Russian expedition then on its way to the Persian frontier, "is principally directed against the American adventurer Shuster, who is more powerful than the whole Persian government."

That was 10 days before the translation of Mr. Shuster's famous anti-Russian letter to the Times had been scattered broadcast in the streets of the capital. According to the Russians, this circulation was the act of Mr. Shuster, but according to the Persians and Mr. Shuster, it was effected by the agents provocateurs of Russia, with a view to supplying a reason for the occupation of the country. The readers of The Christian Science Monitor will have fresh in their minds the remarkable interview with the Persian gentleman previously referred to with respect to Mr. Shuster's position. There is consequently no necessity to reconsider the Persian case, nor the terms of the Russian demands. All that is necessary is to point out that the rejection of the Persian ultimatum by the Mejlis has produced a condition of

things in which it is difficult to see the next move.

In England there is a party, and a powerful party, for the support of Persia, yet, curiously enough, it is this party which steadfastly rejects the alternative of an appeal to arms on any occasion. It was this party that wished to bring Abdul Hamid to book for the Armenian atrocities and it has more than once wished to bring Russia to book for the pogroms directed against the Jews of southern Russia. How it could be imagined that a statesman of the caliber of Abdul Hamid could be moved by any argument but that of force, it is difficult to say; and it is still more difficult to say what advantage would be gained in attempting to checkmate Russia unless it was fully understood that the country was as determined to resort to arms, in certain eventualities, in the case of Persia as in that of Afghanistan.

The position of Persia is, however, a different one.

"Russian injustice is intolerable," it was openly said in the Mejlis. "England has been misinformed and we will resist if only to arouse the attention of Europe and secure a full, impartial inquiry, which the country invites without fear." Here, then, is the real danger of the situation. Persia has awakened to a live idea, and a Persian, like any other man, will gladly sacrifice himself for an idea, whereas a person can scarcely arouse him to clean his rifle.

Less than a month ago the world saw the Persian minister in full state humbly apologizing to the Russian representative at Teheran and full of regrets for the belatedness of his amende, and of assurances of his good conduct in the future.

Today Persia may say, "Nous avons change tout cela." Diplomatic relations are broken off; the Russian forces are dared to advance on the capital, and the Persians, obsessed with the idea of an appeal to Europe, prepares to go out to meet them, as confidently, almost as joyfully, as the Greeks under Leonidas met the hordes of the Persians themselves at Thermopylae centuries ago. Meanwhile, Sir Edward Grey's instructions are left lying upon the table.

What is going to happen lies in the future. It would be indeed a prophetic, greatly daring, who would attempt to forecast the events in Persia of the next few weeks. Russia knows the road to Teheran. She knows that 270 miles of rugged ascent stretch from the shores of the Caspian to the plateau of Iran, where lies the Persian capital, 5000 feet above the level of the sea. Winter is coming on, the mountains are already covered with their white coat, and in a few weeks, the road, had beyond words at all times, will be little more than a rutted track amid the drifts. Still the Russian Cossack is familiar with such conditions, and unless the submission from Persia comes the march may be made.

England and Russia have acted all along in absolute loyalty to the entente between themselves, whatever may be considered to have been the Russian attitude toward Persia. For this very reason, perhaps, the position has become more and more humiliating to Persia, and she is approaching the moment when the kingdom of Xerxes, the kingdom whose armies carried the peacock throne from Delhi over the mountains, may sink to the rank of a municipality. As a writer in Le Journal puts it, "Si elle cède à la sommation elle devra subir la tutelle de l'Angleterre et de la Russie."

"No Roman," boasted the Phoenician long ago, "can wash his hands in the sea without the leave of Carthage." Something very like this is coming to be true of Persia today in her relations with the United Kingdom and Russia.

## FRESH FISH HIATUS IS STILL THE STORY ALONG WATER FRONT

Frozen fish again formed the only material the dealers had when the T wharf market opened today. Not a vessel arrived either here or at Gloucester, and reports from Provincetown show that the situation there is also unchanged.

With no fresh fish on hand and only a small amount of the frozen product brought in by steamer and train, the dealers had to resort to the cold storage plants and draw from their supplies.

The result of the two successive days without fish is not yet of much consequence, but when the market opens Monday a more serious aspect will present itself, according to prominent dealers. The effects of the gale have been felt at sea and the fishermen had to suspend operations, so that should many boats arrive before 7 a. m. Monday their fares probably will be unusually small. A scarcity at the opening of the week, when the market is the strongest, would send prices up to record figures, it is said.

Reports from Gloucester say that the netters put out to sea today and that conditions seemed more favorable for fishing, a circumstance considered promising by the Boston dealers, as their catch will be hastened back in time to relieve the situation Monday.

### DORCHESTER FIRE COSTS \$15,000

An unfinished three-story frame dwelling in the Meeting House Hill section of Dorchester was destroyed by fire Friday evening and two other buildings nearby were damaged, entailing a loss estimated at \$15,000. The blaze originated in the house at 38A Bellevue street from an overheated plasterer's stove, it is reported.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

### HIGH SOCIETY

As long as their present price obtains, 'Tis safe to say that men Who own their private aeroplanes Must belong to the "upper ten."

THE present era can, with much justification, be called the "ready-made" age. There are stores everywhere filled with "ready to wear" clothing. Not so very many years ago the privilege of securing a suit of clothing "while you wait" was enjoyed to any considerable extent by the men only. Now women have the same opportunities for securing gowns of all kinds. It is a far cry from the time when the women of the household spun the thread and yarn, wove the cloth and made the garments worn by the members of the household. Martha Washington spun the thread, wove the cloth and made the suit of clothes that George Washington wore when he was inaugurated President of the United States. Now the spinning wheels and looms that were once found in almost every home have been gathered into the great mills to be seen in the manufacturing centers. The shoemakers, who formerly went about from house to house making to measure shoes for each member of the family, now center their activities in the great shoe factories "attired about the land."

In addition to ready-made clothing of all kinds, we now have ready-made, "ready to serve" foods of every variety. Much of the culinary work is now done at common centers, and all that the home cook needs to do is just to "add hot water and serve." Perhaps the day will yet come when any one who knows how to "boil a kettle of water without scorching it" will be competent to get up a meal. It used to be that a goodly part of a cook's training was the knowledge of how to lay a good fire so that skillet or oven would have the right degree of heat. Now all that is required in many households is just to turn on the gas or the electricity, and then a self-regulating thermometer will keep the heat at the desired point.

Along with "ready-made" clothing and cooking has come ready-made music, as well. Everything in music from the old classics down to the latest popular song can be bought by the dozens in rolls or slices and served up as occasions require. Art, too, in its most interesting form, comes ready-made in the moving picture films. Even "ready-made" sermons and newspaper editorials are on the market, and are served "fresh every day." Unless we have a care, all this ready-made-ness may have a tendency to lessen individual effort and proficiency, but in most instances, while somebody else is doing some of our work, we shall be interested in doing something for somebody else.

## REPLANNING COPLEY SQUARE IS URGED BY COMMERCE CHAMBER

(Continued from page one)

avenue to Boylston street, there being no other outlet when the streets were first planned, on account of the existence at that time of the Boston & Providence railroad station and yards.

"The arrangement of the square with its plots and paved areas bears no relation to the surrounding buildings and could be bettered by defining the lines of traffic with proper arrangement of plots, fountains, lights, or other architectural features in keeping with the general surroundings. The car lines that cross the square from Huntington avenue to Boylston street are a detriment to the best development of the square, and with the increasing size of the surface cars, the spaciousness of the open area is minimized.

"The converging of all traffic passing through and across the square into that portion of Boylston street between Copley square and Charles street makes this part of the city very congested. This will be relieved somewhat by the construction of the Boylston street subway, but when the open lands to the west are built up, this street will become congested again unless relief is provided.

"One way to relieve congestion upon a thoroughfare is by paralleling it with another wide street. The opportunity for relief can be secured by diverting certain car lines and traffic to St. James avenue and its extension to Park square. The widening of Pleasant street will also have a large influence on the traffic from Park square to Copley square.

"There appears to be no study being made by any authoritative board as to the surface car lines that pass through the square in their relation to the proposed subway service under Boylston street. The act passed by the last Legislature does not give this power to the transit commission. (Chapter 741, Acts of 1911, sections 5 and 6.)

"If a study were made of the surface car lines in relation to the proposed subway, a better solution could possibly be secured for the general public than is now apparent by the proposed legislation by placing the Huntington avenue cars into a subway, with an entrance about opposite the Mechanics building, passing under the Boston & Albany railroad and entering a general subway station in Copley square.

"The surface car lines now passing through the square on Boylston street will, according to the legislative act, enter the subway at the junction of the three roads, Brookline avenue, Beacon street and Commonwealth avenue. The remaining cars that will continue to use

Boylston street could terminate at Park square or could connect with lines from Pleasant street or Charles street with transfers to the subway cars as customary.

"The existing subway entrance opposite Church street has always been considered by the general public as a temporary expedient. This takes a part of the Public Garden that should be returned to its original use for the enjoyment of the public without the dangerous crossing which now exists at the entrance.

"Your committee believes that a relocation or removal of the car tracks crossing Copley square would lead to a satisfactory solution of the problems.

"If the above suggested changes were found, upon careful study, to be possible the surface cars would then pass through the square on three sides—the Boylston street side, the Huntington avenue side and the Dartmouth street side. If it is necessary to complete the circuit of the square, cars might pass over Clarendon street between Boylston street and St. James avenue at the rear of Trinity church.

"In consideration of the above observations the committee would recommend that the chamber request his honor, the mayor, to have the following studies made by the properly constituted authorities:

"(1) The removal of the diagonal car tracks now crossing Copley square between Huntington avenue and Boylston street.

"(2) To include at the present time the Huntington avenue cars in the proposed Boylston street subway, with a general transfer station underground at Copley square, and that all the remaining surface car lines be so related to the entrances at the subway that the general public will be readily served by transfer.

"(3) A study of the whole traffic situation from Copley square to Park square in its relation to the accommodations that will be needed when Pleasant street is widened, and the unoccupied lands to the westward of Copley square are built upon.

"(4) The omission of that portion of the proposed Boylston street subway that may be built from Church street to Tremont street, as provided for in the legislative act, and that the cost of such construction be made to do an equivalent amount of work in the extension of the subway under Copley square to Huntington avenue to a point at or near the Mechanics building. This would mean the abandonment of the present subway car entrance opposite Church street in the Public Garden, restoring to the public the land now occupied by that entrance.

"(5) The desirability of widening that portion of St. James avenue from Copley square to Berkeley street by including in the street the reserved spaces on either side of the present width.

"(6) That in replanning the square, the subway entrances be made as inconspicuous as possible and as subordinate features to the whole general treatment,

the plots to be made to direct and assist the movement of cars, vehicles and pedestrians in and about the square, having regard to the future use that will be made of the square when the surrounding territory is fully occupied."

The Chamber of Commerce committee on city planning consists of Herbert J. Kellaway, acting chairman; Frederick Law Olmsted, chairman; Frank A. Bourne, Charles M. Cabot, Frederick P. Fish, John Nolen, Henry Sterling, Robert A. Woods, Robert P. Bellows, Walter B. Binnian and Herbert S. Drew.

### WHY NOT?

To-may-toes, now, to cultured folks. Have all become to-mah-toes. Yet even they don't dare to say Po-tay-toes are po-tah-toes.

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## ALEPPO SHRINERS ELECT OFFICERS AT BIG MEETING

Aleppo temple of Mystic Shriners elected George A. Shackford of Dorchester, chief rabban for the last three years, potentate to succeed Charles A. Estey. Three thousand persons were present.

Other officers were elected as follows: Walter W. Morrison, Whitcomb, chief rabban; Francis J. Appleton, Boston, assistant rabban; James A. Blake, Brookline, high priest and prophet; James D. Robertson, Boston, oriental guide; Joseph W. Work, Newton, treasurer; Benjamin W. Rowell, Lynn, recorder; Charles H. Porter, Boston, trustee for three years; George H. Allen and Thomas R. Neath of Lynn and Augustus C. Jordan of Roxbury, auditors; George A. Shackford, James S. Blake, Charles C. Henry and Charles A. Estey, representatives of the supreme council.

These appointments were then made by the potentate: Samuel C. L. Haskell, Medford, first ceremonial master; Roy A. Fay, Boston, second ceremonial master; C. E. Holman, Boston, chief director; Henry B. Perkins, Boston, chief steward; George S. Carpenter, Boston, marshal.

Frederick H. Spring conducted the installation and had the services of Charles C. Henry as marshal.

## MOUNTAIN CLUB OFF ON TRAMP

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club left the North station today at 1:40 p. m. for Wayland on the southern division of the Boston & Maine railroad. A tramp to Reeves hill and None Such pond will take the party across country about six miles until they finally come out at the Wellesley station on the Boston & Albany about 6 o'clock. Train or trolley will be boarded there for Boston. Carl G. Beede of Wellesley is in charge of the trip.

**FORMER ALDERMAN PAROLED**  
LAWRENCE, Mass. — Matthew A. Burns, a former alderman, today was released on parole from the house of correction here after having served one year and a half of a two-year sentence for bribery in connection with the case in which former Mayor White was convicted. Mr. White was pardoned a few days ago. Mr. Burns' release was the result of the efforts by Robert S. Maloney, his counsel.

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## BARGAIN WEEK

Beginning Monday, January 1

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## BAY STATE MILITANT REPUBLICANS FORM PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

Early in January there is to be held in Boston a general meeting of the Militant Progressive Republican League of Massachusetts, which is taken to mean members of the party whose views are more radical than those represented by the progressive Republicans of Massachusetts, who conducted the recent Saturday night meeting at Tremont Temple.

The latest progressive organization took shape late Friday, when a statement was given out saying: "A group of Republicans known by their deeds to be progressives met in Boston on Friday to discuss the best methods and means of formulating a real progressive program in Massachusetts in order to insure without compromise the adoption of all national and state progressive legislation.

"A temporary organization was effected and a vote passed to designate the new state organization as the Militant Progressive Republican League of Massachusetts. An executive committee was elected as follows: Senator A. L. Nason of Haverhill, chairman; Representative Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, secretary; former State Committeeman William B. Willcutt of Boston; Lewis R. Hovey, editor of the Haverhill Record, and Senator-elect Erson B. Barlow of Lowell.

"It was the opinion of all that in order to bring about success, such a movement must openly advocate the nomination and election of men of progressive principles."

## CHAMBER HOLDS ANNUAL FROLIC

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are holding their annual frolic on the floor of the boardroom this afternoon. An orchestra and quartet are furnishing the music. Participants in the various athletic contests will be Harold Burnham, John Sullivan, Arthur MacBrine, Arthur Jordan, Arthur Gomes, Harry Newman. The buck and wing dancer will be J. F. Hammers.

The committee in charge of the affair consists of Lyman G. Smith, W. B. Herwick, Arthur MacBrine, Fred Maynard, W. A. Campbell and W. E. Smith.

### COULTHURST RALLY PLANNED

A rally and reception to boom John A. Coulthurst's candidacy for the council is to be given Tuesday night in Knights of Honor hall by the old "Five-Cent Fare League," which was active in Greater Boston 10 years ago. The organization was revived and devoted to the interests of Mr. Coulthurst at a meeting Friday in the office of Jean P. Nickerson of Roslindale.

## N. W. HARRIS GIVES TRAVELING MUSEUMS TO CHICAGO SCHOOLS

CHICAGO—Chicago is to have traveling museums of natural history. Natural history is to be taught here by concrete methods hereafter for museums, like libraries, will be shipped from school to school as they are needed.

The innovation, or the museums themselves will cost \$250,000 and that amount of money N. W. Harris of New York, Boston and Chicago announced on Friday he was giving to the Field Museum of Natural History.

## BAY STATE MILITIA PRAISED IN REPORT OF CAPTAIN HANNA

WASHINGTON—In the report just made public of Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson of Massachusetts and Capt. Matthew E. Hanna of the general staff, United States army, on the maneuvers of the Massachusetts militia in Essex and Middlesex counties from July 23 to July 30, gratification is expressed on the success of the maneuvers.

"The spirit of the troops throughout the maneuvers was splendid," says Captain Hanna, "and when the hard work done and the discomforts to which they were subjected are considered, the mobile forces of the national guard of Massachusetts deserve much praise.

"The conditions throughout the maneuvers were closely simulated to those of actual combatants and it is believed that all concerned derived a great deal of benefit—more than they probably realize at the present time.

"If this force was ordered to take the field for an actual campaign the lessons learned in these maneuvers would prove invaluable. Comparatively speaking, it is very simple for small forces such as a battalion or a regiment to march and camp, but as soon as any number of troops are moved in mass the conditions are quite different and far more difficult to handle."

## Y. M. C. A. AT LYNN GIVES RECEPTION

LYNN, Mass.—The usual reception to members and parents of the Y. M. C. A. will be dispensed with this year, and this evening a New Year's reception will take its place. The Ladies Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. will have charge of serving the refreshments. This afternoon the boys will be welcomed from 3 until 5 o'clock, and in the evening the men will be welcomed from 8 until 10 o'clock.



## GIPSIES ENCAMPED NEAR LONDON ARE ADEPTS IN WORKING METALS

Speak no English, Yet Command Five Other Tongues and Are Considered Aristocrats of Romany People

### COMING TO AMERICA

(Special to the Monitor)

NO ONE knows where the gipsies came from, though there are many traditions as to their origin. One of the most interesting of these traces their ancestry to Samer, the goldsmith who is said to have made the image of the golden calf in the wilderness. Whether this is true or not, it is quite certain that some of the gipsy families possess rare cunning in the working of metals.

Recently several families of Galician gipsies settled for the winter on the outskirts of London. There they set up a forge and began to ply their craft. It is their intention to visit America next year.

These are the aristocrats of the Romany people. Though superficially they resemble the ordinary gipsy nomads, they are really a superior race. They are an exceedingly handsome people. The men are all of them more than 6 feet tall and built proportionately. The women are gentle mannered and very friendly. Some of them have very beautiful voices and most of them play some one of the musical instruments. As yet they speak no English but that is because this is their first visit to an English-speaking country. They have five continental languages at their command.

Far from being beggars, the Galicians are quite wealthy. Their garments are of pure silk and their ornaments, though gaudy, are of pure gold. The men wear loose coats on which are rows of large solid silver buttons. The chief is distinguished by buttons of gold.

### Use Money as Jewelry

The gipsies have a curious habit of saving their money. Instead of entrusting it to a bank or hiding it away, they use it as jewelry. A small metal ring is fused to the edge of a gold piece and through this a strand of hair is braided. It is not infrequent to see a woman with several thousands of dollars in gold pieces of various countries braided into her jet locks. There is the double advantage in this system of show and safety, for no one could possibly rob the wearer of her wealth without taking her hair as well.

A gipsy camp of the better class is as picturesque as an Arabian Nights encampment. The tents are spacious structures of gay colored canvas. Inside the ground is covered with odds and ends of carpet with an occasional oriental rug. In the center is a wood fire. At the corners are piled their beds, great silk mattresses stuffed with down.

At one end of the tent there is always a slightly raised dais on which are piled the trunks and hampers of the inmates. This erection serves the double purpose of wardrobe and altar. Therein are stored all the garish gew-gaws which appear only on festive occasions.

The only furniture used is a low table at which meals are eaten sitting cross-legged on the ground. The gipsies always sit on the ground and thus avoid the wood smoke which makes the tents unbearable to the stranger.

### Daily Bath Customary

Experience has simplified every aspect of gipsy life, but it is luxurious in its own peculiar way. It is a popular but erroneous impression that the gipsies are not sanitary. This is not true of the better classes. Each morning, if the camp is not near a river, they bathe by pouring buckets of water over one another and scrubbing themselves vigorously.

The usual cooking utensils consist of a coffee pot and a samovar. So cleverly is the samovar designed that a few burning sticks inside are sufficient to cook the delicious goulash or make the coffee. Nor need the modern housewife smile at the primitiveness of this culinary equipment. The dishes which the gipsy cooks prepare in these samovars or over the camp fire are wonderfully good.

Housekeeping in the open is very easy. After the bedding has been aired and the ground brushed clean with brooms of twigs there is little else to do but lounge beside the fire. The young women play with their babies while the old ones doze.

### Beautiful Metal Work

These gipsies pride themselves on their metal work, and well they may. Some of the camp utensils, water pails and wash basins are of beautifully wrought copper, plated with silver. So great is their skill that they can fuse new metal with old so that it is impossible to discover the seam. They can take any metal article, no matter what its design or delicacy, and repair it, reproducing the pattern with unerring facility.

They have done work for all the great European hotels. Some of their more ambitious pieces are really museum specimens worthy a Cellini. Hidden away in the depths of their hampers are beautifully wrought vases and flagons of silver and gold. But these are exhibited only to the favored guest.

There are no musicians in all the world like the gipsies. Music seems to be the natural outlet for their passionate temperaments in which gaiety and



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
*Groups of Galician gipsies on a road in the open country in England*

melancholy seem to mingle as colors within an opal. In southern Austria and Hungary gipsy bands are to be found everywhere, in the hotels, in the parks and the theaters. Often a band is to be found at the railroad station, where music begins as soon as the train comes in. Real gipsy music is never written. It is like folklore. It is learned in childhood beside the campfire, and handed on

in like manner to the following generation.

These are but a few of the things which make the gipsies interesting to us all. Perhaps it is the romantic air of mystery with which popular fancy invests them, or it may be the secret passion of their hearts for the open road, but it is quite true that a strange glamour hangs over the Romany people.

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

She who is in search of a real bargain would do well to inspect the handsome cravenette coatings that have been marked to a third of their regular value for the January markdown sale of the Jordan Marsh Company. They are of fine quality and for the long coat to be worn over the gown in the spring and summer are most satisfactory. They look as well as almost anything that can be found unless it be silk or velvet which are strictly for dress occasions and are far more serviceable. They can be worn at any time when a strictly tailored outer garment is suitable and there are few times when it is not.

Storm serge is another material that is good to use either in a suit or coat. Two qualities of this in black have been marked down, giving choice of materials.

Spotproof broadcloth also is good for suits and coats and comfortable to wear, for while it is not benefited by being worn in the rain a little won't hurt it. This is to be found marked down in both black and colors. These are but a few of the bargains even in the dress goods department. From top to bottom the store is filled with them. The reductions are made not only upon thousands of dollars' worth of the regular stock of the store, but on many hundreds of lots of new merchandise to be sold at the same low price. It includes linings of taffeta, satin and novelty goods and wash goods, mercerized poplins, crystalline and taffetas, half silk chiffons and other wash fabrics and St. Gall swisses. Silk waists have been brought down to less than half and ribbons to but a trifle of what they were. Among them are the rich imported novelty ribbons in fancy Dresden, which are but a fraction of what they were. Umbrellas and even stationery are marked down and women's shoes and slippers and misses' and girls' shoes have been cut in price.

In connection with this the annual January silk sale is going on. It includes imported and domestic silks at prices averaging less than wholesale. Silks and satins heap the counters. Some of them are of staple stock and others are novelties. Imported stripe tub silks made in Japan recommend themselves for many things. White Japanese silks that are shown launder and wear well. There are also oriental black waterproof silk for coats or dresses and other black silks and satins in wide variety.

While the Krakauer piano is not so widely known as some others, it is regarded by an ever-widening circle of admirers as possessing superior qualities. It has a sweet tone, easy action, and wears well. It is made in different styles, and is sold by Parker, who occupies the third floor at 100 Boylston street where they are on exhibition. Being on an upper rather than the ground floor, rents are considerably less, making it possible to sell the piano at a somewhat smaller figure than can be done where ground-floor rents are paid. Parker deals also in the Sohmer-Cecilian player pianos and the Victor-Victrola, and carries a complete line of Victor records.

Purchasers not pleased with their choice of a piano can probably exchange them for Krakauers.

In the dress goods department of the Houghton & Dutton Company it is said that regardless of inducements offered elsewhere the cash prices to be found there furnish the opportunity to get more for your money than can be done in any similar department in New England. Gray mannish suitings, double faced coatings, black kerseys, coatings, suitings, broadcloths, Scotch mixtures, plaids, all wool serges, have been reduced.

A particular bargain is the double faced suitings of genuine foreign manufacture that have been so in demand for coats. Foulard silks, which promise to be as popular next spring as they were last, are among the mark-downs. Black peau de soie, messalines, satin duchesse and taffetas are among the others that have been reduced.

The clearance sale of dinner sets that

is going on at the store of the Richard Briggs Company, 116 Boylston street, affords an opportunity to supply one's needs in this direction for half or less than half what it would have taken a week ago. One Linoges dinner set has an unusual and effective design in Chinese red and gold. Another has roses and medallions set in a border of green and gold. A Wedgwood set has been cut in two in price. In addition to the sets are dinner, soup and entree plates, bouillon, tea and after dinner cups in French, Austrian, German and English wares and in patterns that are sometimes delicate and dainty and sometimes rich and heavy, but each one faultless of its kind. Heavy patterns of china are coming in, some of them showing black laid on lavishly.

The new books of which so many persons found themselves possessed on Monday morning require a place to put them and many persons are finding that one must be provided. It is to them that the sectional book case makes an especial appeal. Just as much shelf room as is needed can be bought, and no more. It means no yawning, empty shelves waiting to be filled. It means completeness as far as it goes and all the opportunity there is to grow. The Globe-Wernicke Company carries them in their different varieties and combinations of shelving, desks and drawers. It carries also an extended line of desks and chairs and office and library tables. The store is at 91-93 Federal street, Boston.

## BILL PROTESTING OVER NAVY YARD REMOVAL FILED

An order seeking to commit the Massachusetts House of Representatives to a protest against the proposed discontinuance of the Charlestown navy yard has been filed with the clerk of the House. The order sets forth the conviction that such removal or abolition would be detrimental to the interests of Charlestown, the port of Boston and the entire commonwealth. It provides that copies of the protest be sent to the President, the secretary of the navy and the senators and representatives from Massachusetts.

Petitions for legislation have been filed with the clerk as follows: Of Alfred R. Shrigley, attorney, to provide for a board of registration of masseurs and to define its powers and duties; of John H. Carter that all recommendations made by the railroad commissioners to the companies under its supervision shall be open to public inspection; of the board of public works of Peabody that its powers be extended to include the duties now performed by the water commissioners, the surveyors of highways and the road commissioners; of Henry C. Long for an amendment of the constitution, permitting the Legislature to authorize the taking of property by eminent domain for any purpose which it deems to be for the public good.

## HALL OF ARCHIVES IS BEING TALKED

WASHINGTON—President Taft has been asked by Dr. J. Frank Jameson, director of the Carnegie Institute, to recommend to Congress the erection of a building in Washington to be known as the Hall of Archives.

In this it is proposed that the official correspondence of the various departments and of the various Presidents be

## Of Special Interest to Southern Tourists

# Boston's Initial Showing of New and Authentic Fashions for Spring and Summer 1912

This early display is but another example of our ability to present the newest Styles before they are to be seen in other stores—and to do so in a much larger way than would be possible elsewhere.

*Those who are planning a visit to Palm Beach or any of the other popular Southern Resorts will find this exhibit one of particular interest and correct information*

It is quite impossible to give here any adequate idea of the extensiveness of this showing or the attractiveness of the offerings. We briefly tell below of some of the many new things now on view—there are many others throughout the store.

### Women's New Costumes

Women's New Cotton Voile Dresses.  
Women's New French Chiffon Dresses.  
Women's New French Crepe Dresses.  
Women's New French Lingerie Dresses, elaborate trimmings of real laces.  
Women's New Hand-Embroidered Lingerie Dresses, with the Marie Antoinette fichu.  
Women's New Maurice Mayer Model Dresses, with hand-made laces.  
Women's New White Serge Dresses with Hercules braid and black velvet trimming.

### Women's New Tailored Suits

Women's New White Wool Corduroy Suits.  
Women's New White Wool Armure Weave Suits.  
Women's New White Wool Poplin Suits.  
Women's New White Wool Whipcord Suits.  
Women's New White Imported Linen Suits.  
Women's New White Serge Suits.

### Women's New Waists

Women's New Batiste Waists, with shadow laces.  
Women's New Voile Waists, hand embroidered.  
Women's New Waists, Dutch neck models.  
Women's New Waists, in short sleeve models.  
Women's New Waists, jabot trimmed effects.  
Women's New Filet Lace Waists, hand embroidered.  
Women's New Waists, with tulle lace yokes.

### Women's New Coats

Women's New Whipcord Serge Coats.  
Women's New Crepe Meteor Coats, double face, contrasting colors.  
Women's New White Serge Coats.  
Women's New Street Coats, showing very late kimono sleeve.  
Women's New Changeable Taffeta Silk Coats.

### Women's New Skirts

Women's New Panel Irish Linen Skirts, hand embroidered.  
Women's New Irish Linen Skirts, very latest tailored models.  
Women's New Irish Linen Skirts, tailored model, hand embroidered pocket.  
Women's New Irish Linen Skirts, Venise lace trimmed.  
Women's New Irish Linen Skirts, tunic model, hand embroidered.  
Women's New Irish Linen Skirts, hand embroidered, lace insertions.

### Women's New Millinery

Women's New Tailored Panama Hats.  
Women's New Traveling Hats, smart ramie braids.  
Women's New Pongee Silk Hats.  
Women's New Knox Braid Sailors.  
Women's New Derby Hats, in fine Milan braids.  
Women's New Lingerie Hats.  
Women's New Semi-dress Hats.

### Women's New Footwear

Women's Vici Kid Button Boots, dull and cloth tops.  
Women's New Button Boots, white buck.  
Women's New Patent Cloth Top Button Boots.  
Women's New Black Ooze and Buck Button Boots.  
Women's New Button Boots, cloth top.  
Women's New Satin Slippers, all colors.  
Women's New Styles Beaded Slippers.  
Women's New Bathing Shoes, white canvas.

### Women's New Wash Dresses

Women's New Cotton Voile Dresses, cluny lace trimmed.  
Women's New Fancy Pique Dresses, deep sailor collars.  
Women's New Tissue Gingham Dresses, hand-embroidery trimmed.  
Women's New Pure Linen Dresses, cluny lace, sailor collars.  
Women's New Dotted Swiss Dresses, hamburg and ribbon trimmed.  
Women's New All Wool White Serge Dresses, silk trimmed.

### Women's New Gloves

Women's New Washable Doeskin Gloves, one button, in white.  
Women's New Washable Doeskin Gloves, 12 and 16-button lengths.  
Women's New Long White Kid Gloves, all lengths.  
Women's New Silk Gloves, long and short; black, white and colors.

### Women's New Neckwear

Women's new French Jabots, beautifully hand embroidered.  
Women's New Real Irish Lace Jabots, variety of patterns.  
Women's Hand-Embroidered Jabots, trimmed with real Irish laces.  
Women's New Irish Lace Collars, entirely new 1912 designs.  
Women's New Irish Lace Collars, many novel shapes.

### Misses' New Apparel

Misses' New Russian Linen Dresses, showing all-over embroidery bodice effect.  
Misses' New French Linen Dresses, hand embroidered, suede belts.  
Misses' New Russian Linen Suits, new cutaway front.  
Misses' New Jacquard Dresses, cluny lace trimmed.  
Misses' New French Linen Dresses, foulard collars and cuffs.  
Misses' New Chambray Dresses, new skirt effect, contrasting trimming, velvet tie.  
Misses' New French Dresses, hand made.

### Girls' New Apparel

Girls' New Anderson Gingham Dresses, new set-in sleeves.  
Girls' New Pique Dresses, hand embroidered.  
Girls' New Pique Dresses, hand embroidered and Irish lace trimmed.  
Girls' New Zephyr Gingham Dresses, embroidery and velvet ribbon trimmed.  
Girls' New Percal Dresses, exclusive patterns, hamburg yokes.  
Girls' New Pique Dresses, leather belts, hand embroidered.  
Girls' New D. & J. Anderson Gingham Dresses, all-over embroidery collars and cuffs.  
Girls' New Chambray Dresses, embroidered Swiss sailor collars.  
Girls' New French Lingerie Dresses, hand made, hand embroidered.

### New Parasols

Women's New Parasols, black and blue changeable brocade, green with ecru border, navy with white pencil stripe.  
Women's New Parasols, blue and green changeable, white with Dresden border.  
Women's New Parasols, green moire effect, gray with Persian border, rich Dresdens.  
Women's New Parasols, black moire and satin effects.  
Women's New Parasols, black and white effects.  
Women's New Imported Parasols, white with black borders.  
Women's New Parasols, black satin, dainty border of white chiffon and valenciennes.  
Women's New Parasols, black and white satin, with fringe.  
Women's New Parasols, new dome shape, king's blue satin, black velvet border.  
Women's New Parasols, white lace, green velvet border.

### New Silks

New Double Width Border Foulards.  
New Double Width All-over Foulards.  
New Shower-proof Foulards.  
New Double Width Shower-proof Foulards.  
New Two Tone Taffeta Supples.  
New Shedwater Foulards.

# Jordan Marsh Company

## GOVERNOR FOSS SELECTS CARPET

Governor Foss is having his own way about the design of the new carpet for the executive office at the State House, and this notwithstanding the members of

the executive council, which disagrees with him so often, had first informally approved of a sample which the Governor, when he got around to look at it, did not like.

The design of this sample was of red and green and blue. More samples were secured and Mr. Foss chose one of subdued color.

## STEEL TARIFF BILL IS READY

WASHINGTON—The House tariff program having practically been decided upon, Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee, has gone to work behind closed doors.

As far as the steel schedule is concerned Mr. Underwood said it was virtually complete and little remained for the committee to do with it when it resumed work next week.

The bill, which contemplates reductions of from 30 to 40 per cent on iron and steel products, will probably be introduced early in January.



## GERMAN CAVALRYMEN GO THROUGH A RIGOROUS COURSE OF TRAINING



(Copyright by Topical Press)  
German cavalrymen and their steeds jumping a brook

Officers Assert That Three-Year Period of Enlistment Gives Nation Superior Class of Troops

### TEACHING VARIES

Germany's method of training cavalry troops is discussed in the following article, which is the second of a series of three dealing with military equitation in France, Germany and England. The next and concluding article will take up Great Britain's mounted army.

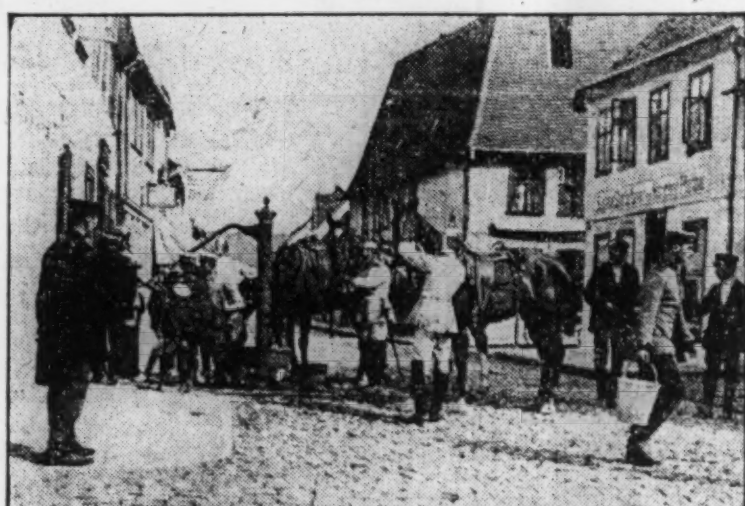
(Special to the Monitor)

SERVICE in the ranks of the German cavalry is for three years, a year longer than for the infantry, and German officers claim that the additional year gives their cavalry an advantage in the matter of training over their neighbors of the west who have recently reduced the term of service of their cavalry to two years. Squadron commanders in the German cavalry are allowed the most complete liberty in the training

of their men; it cannot therefore be said that any fixed program exists for the instruction of the recruits. The following outline may, however, be taken as representing the general custom in the majority of regiments.

The conscripts all join their regiments at the same time of the year, about Oct. 1, and riding and instruction is commenced during the very first

week of service. The recruits are divided into small squads each under an under-officer, the whole instruction being directly supervised by an officer of the squadron. It was formerly the rule to commence riding on a blanket, but since the introduction of the "army saddle" it has become more usual to let the men ride in the saddle from the outset. The horses wear their watering



(Copyright by Sport and General Illustrations Company.)  
Watering German cavalry horses

bridles, but the use of reins is not allowed during the early lessons, as the first object is to teach the recruits to ride by balance alone.

The horses, steady, quiet animals, specially selected for the recruits, walk or trot round the manege, led by a mounted second-year soldier, no attention being paid at this stage to the preservation of correct distances. The men are constantly exercised in free gymnastics and in extension and balance motions in order to improve their balance. They are taught to guide the horses by the pressure of the leg and especially by inclining the body; even when jumping they are instructed to maintain their position rather by balance than by grip. The position of the rider is with the leg stretched well down, and the knee very little bent, the body slightly inclined to the rear, a position which is certainly the best suited for riding by balance alone though by no means ideal for negotiating fences.

In this connection it must be remembered that the official "Instructions for Equitation," on which the above teaching is based, were issued as long ago as 1882 when the combat with the steel weapon was the only kind of fighting contemplated for cavalry, and that for work of this kind little dependence can be placed on guiding the horse with the reins; again the wide plains of northern Germany present few natural obstacles of the sort encountered in English country. The introduction of the short rifle for the cavalry and the development of mounted sports, especially of drag hunting, during the last few years has, however, caused a marked change of opinion among German officers. It is probable that the next edition of the "Instructions for Equitation," which, it is understood, is very shortly to appear, may introduce a position more like what is known as the "hunting seat" in Great Britain.

### Recruits Ride Every Day

During the first week the recruits do not ride for more than an hour a day; after that, for the remainder of the six months' course, instruction is never for less than 1½ hours. At the end of the first fortnight lance exercise is practised for a short part of each attendance.

It is not till the whole squad has reached the desired standard that the use of reins is permitted, and even then practise in riding and jumping without reins is continued for part of each attendance. It is not, as a rule, until December, that is, three months after the commencement of the course, that

stirrups are allowed. They are, fitted long, according to English ideas, and the rider's knee is still very little bent.

When the squad is proficient in all the turns and circles of the riding school exercise, the horses are given the bit as well as the snaffle, and the whole course is then repeated from the beginning. Toward the end of six months' training great stress is laid on mounted drill and sword exercise, and especially galloping out in line without losing dressing. The last portion of the six months' course is always carried out in the open. By April every recruit is supposed to be able to take his place in the ranks of the squadron for squadron drill.

### Training of Remounts

The object to be attained in the training of the remounts is: (1) To render the horse so completely subordinate to his rider that he will at once obey any indication given either with the reins, the leg or by change of position; and (2) to strengthen the horse's muscles and teach him to carry himself in such a way that his handiness and power of endurance may reach the highest possible pitch.

The remounts of a German cavalry squadron arrive, like the recruits, all together in a batch at the beginning of October in each year. They are originally purchased by the government at between two and three years of age, and are then kept in one of the military remount depots for a year or 18 months; they do not therefore join the regiments until they are at least four years old. They are then carefully trained under the supervision of the squadron commanders for a further 18 months, and only then are they allowed to take their place in the squadron.

The result of this system is that no weak or immature animals find their way into the ranks. The period of 18 months in the depot with good feeding allows the horse time to develop, and the further 18 months spent in the squadron as a remount insures a high degree of training. It is for this reason that the horses of the German cavalry are so justly famed for their handiness and their powers of endurance, in spite of the fact that the weight carried is 200 pounds in the Lancers, and 252 pounds in the Cuirsassiers. It must be remembered that the German army is augmented on mobilization by thousands of reservists, many of whom would, to some extent at any rate, have lost the habit of riding. It is, therefore, a matter of the highest importance that the troop horses should be trained to such a pitch as to render precision in maneuver independent, as

## First National Bank Talks

BOSTON, DECEMBER 30, 1911.

### New Year's Changes

With the coming of the new year, many business men are considering the advisability of changing or dividing their bank accounts.

The First National Bank of Boston would be glad of an opportunity to meet those contemplating such a change and of discussing with them their business requirements.

## First National Bank of Boston-70 Federal Street

Capital and Surplus, \$9,500,000

far as possible, of the skill of the rider. On the other hand it has been urged by some writers that the military authorities would find difficulty in maintaining the supply of thoroughly trained horses during a long campaign, and that men accustomed to perfectly trained animals might fare badly on half-broken remounts.

### Course for Officers

Before getting their commissions officers have undergone a period of training of the same sort as described above for recruits. For the higher training facilities are provided by the military riding institutions, at Hanover, for officers of the Prussian army, and at Munich and Dresden for officers of the Bavarian and Saxon armies respectively. In addition to the above there are a certain number of minor institutions, known as officers' riding schools.

The riding school of Hanover fills a position corresponding to that of the French school of equitation at Saumur. At its head is a general who ranks as a divisional commander and who is assisted by a numerous staff. The riding institution is divided into two parts, one for the officers and the other for under-officers.

Some 40 cavalry and 20 field artillery of not less than three years' service are selected each year and are sent to the school for a two years' course. During the first year the officers are thoroughly grounded in riding according to the official instructions for equitation; during the second year they are taught how to break and train remounts and to impart instructions. In addition to equitation, officers are exercised in mounted combats, musketry, and the carrying out of demolitions with the stores carried by cavalry regiments for this purpose.

Of the under-officers, some 80 are sent from various regiments for a 12-months' course. A limited number are retained for a second, and even a third year on condition of reengaging to complete a longer period of service with their regiments. A drag hunt is maintained for the school and is used both for recreation and instruction. The jumps are said to be formidable and great stress is laid in the officers riding straight to bounds. Officers from the school have recently gone over to England to study polo and the game has now formally been instituted at Hanover.

### COLORADO BANKS SHOW ANNUAL GAIN

DENVER, Col.—A summary of the reports of 192 state banks, trust companies and savings banks under the jurisdiction of State Bank Commissioner E. W. Pfeiffer, shows that they have gained \$2,709,820.32 in resources since last December and that their total resources amount to \$45,922,899.60. The resources of the state controlled institutions in Denver is \$19,599,322.94.

### Direct Primary, etc., Needed

As it is, they are imperatively needed for the protection of the rights of the people. The extent to which they are going to be enforced will depend in most part upon the future encroachments of the great combinations and other evil influences upon the rights of the people. Therefore, it will depend also upon the extent to which the government can and will restrain the powerful influences of these mighty aggregations of wealth. They are extraordinary remedies, devised to correct extraordinary and evil conditions. They should be used only in extraordinary cases and to correct such conditions. They are going to test the wisdom and forbearance of the people. In the meantime the national and state government should use all proper means, should resort even to extraordinary remedies to control and eventually crush out this evil and oppressive octopus.

It is a grave problem that calls for wise and disinterested statesmanship in its solution.

### NEW SERVICE TO TROPICS BY LINERS

NEW YORK—When the steamship Tivives sails from New York on Jan. 4 she will inaugurate the United Fruit Company's new semi-weekly service from New York to the tropics. One of a fleet of steamers composed of the Tivives, Sixaola, Carrillo and Turrialba will sail each Saturday for Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica; Colon and Bocas del Toro, Panama, and Limon, Costa Rica. This provides direct service between New York and Bocas del Toro and Limon, and is in addition to a sailing each Wednesday to Jamaica, Panama and Santa Marta, Colombia.

### CONGRESS TO HEAR ARSENAL PROTEST

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—After a two years' fight against the introduction of the Taylor system of shop management, during which there were adverse rulings by the chief of ordnance and the secretary of war, the 1500 employees in the Rock Island government arsenal were notified Friday that the labor committee of Congress would hear their grievances at Washington, beginning Jan. 4, and that many of the workmen would be summoned as witnesses. The report of the committee presumably will affect all government plants where the Taylor system is in force.

### FREE IMPORTS OF WOOD PAPER CUT

WASHINGTON—While foreign nations are clamoring for the free entry of wood pulp and paper into the United States on an equality with those products from Canada, the treasury department has decreed the supply which can be imported from Canada without duty by an order relating to the Indian lands in Ontario.

In future, wood pulp or paper made from wood on these lands must pay duty because of the Canadian regulation prohibiting the exportation of wood cut on Ontario Indian lands for the manufacture of wood pulp.

### PLAN INQUIRY INTO THREE COMBINES

WASHINGTON—The shipping combine, the International Harvester Company and the "money trust" are to be investigated in the House of Representatives at this session of Congress by one special committee, the creation of which will be recommended by the committee on rules.

Representative Henry, chairman of the committee, said that in the opinion of a majority of the members of the rules committee, a committee of seven would be large enough to conduct the joint inquiry.

## SENATOR WORKS WRITES ON LAW AND THE TRUSTS

Defines Harmful Combination, Says Only Sure Remedy Is to Make Oppressive Methods Unprofitable, and Would Give Excess Profits to Government

### PROSECUTIONS HAVE DONE LITTLE

"The Law and the Trusts," a subject which perhaps arouses more discussion in this country in these times than any other, is dealt with in the following article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor. The harmful kind of combination is clearly defined and certain definite lines of further remedial action in behalf of the public are advocated.

By JOHN D. WORKS,

United States Senator from California.

THE evils of great combinations and the means of destroying, correcting or regulating them are matters of grave concern to the American people. These questions are on every tongue and many wise and unwise theories have been advanced as to their cause, and the remedy for the wrongs being committed by these powerful and generally unscrupulous enemies of honest, fair and righteous business methods. I am not an expert in the art of trust busting, nor can I justly claim to be familiar with the rules, methods and intricacies of big business, so-called, whether legitimate or illegitimate. But I cannot but think that some very wise and very capable people, who claim to be both, have failed to grasp some of the fundamental principles that should govern these questions or the foundation evils that must be met and overcome if we are going to accomplish anything worth while in the effort to correct the evils complained of.

In the beginning, if we are going to be accurate and arrive at logical conclusions, we must distinguish between honest big business and dishonest or unlawful combinations in business. It is certainly no crime to own a big business legitimately and fairly acquired or built up and conducted honestly and with due regard to the rights of others, and the law should not forbid it. Such a law would be an embargo on fair and legitimate business methods and honest endeavor. The man or combination of men, by legal incorporation, who make their business great and build up great fortunes, by honest and conservative methods and fair and honest dealings, by which they have secured the confidence, and therefore the trade, of a constantly increasing patronage, and who have used the power of wealth, not in defrauding or cheating their customers, or in destroying competition by unfair, oppressive or unlawful competition, cannot by any reasonable construction of the anti-trust law, no matter how large their business or the extent or amount of their wealth, be classed as criminals. It is neither unlawful nor reprehensible to be rich if one's riches have been rightly obtained, nor can the business one has so built up be either oppressive to competitors or a menace to the people. This is legitimate business. But when

it is attempted, by combination, to impair or destroy legitimate competition, and thereby drive other men out of business or illegitimately increase the price of commodities furnished to others, this kind of endeavor is not legitimate. It is dishonest, both from the standpoint of fair business methods and good morals, and at the same time a violation of the written law of the country.

### Combination Defined

In this connection the proper meaning of the word "combination" should be ascertained if we are to reach right results. The combination of different corporations, honestly brought about for legitimate purposes, is not, of itself, an offense against the law, good morals or fair dealing. Neither is the operation of these coordinated business units so long as they are honestly, fairly and legitimately operated with due regard to others, both competitors and consumers. But when different corporations, or different business enterprises are brought together, either by coercion on the part of one of more of the stronger of them, or voluntarily, for the purpose of destroying or making less effective the competition that existed between them, as separate business enterprises or for the purpose of monopolizing any line of business, this is both reprehensible and a violation of the law. The same is true, no matter how unobjectionable the original combination may have been, if the power thus obtained or the loss of opportunity for competition thus brought about is used to accomplish the wrongful purposes above indicated. In either case it is from the beginning, in the one case, and by the wrongful use of it in the other, an unlawful combination. It is not the size of the business or the fact of the combination that is wrong and constitutes the crime, but the kind of business, or the use that is made of it, or the nature of the combination or power that is wielded as a result of it.

One excuse for such combinations as now exists is that without them ruinous competition would prevail. This is in effect to confess the illegality of the combination because it admits that its object is to prevent "ruinous" competition and not to transact business for legitimate purposes. To qualify the competition by characterizing it as ruinous does not help the matter. The com-

mission of one wrong cannot be allowed because some other wrong exists that it is supposed to remedy or prevent. But we may well stop to consider what is "ruinous" competition. In the nature of things it must be wrongful and illegitimate. It cannot be fair and honest competition where competitors are endeavoring by proper means to secure for themselves a fair and reasonable profit out of their business. Ruinous competition must be such as deals in rebates, under charges to force another less strong business man or corporation out of business and then put up the price and recoup the loss, thus making larger and illegitimate profits, or the like. Such competition is a wrong not only to the competitor, but to the consumer and may justly be called ruinous. Obviously it is this kind of competition that the trusts and combinations are intended to prevent. It is a melancholy admission for big business to make. It is equivalent to saying that business is dishonest and that the only way to overcome it is to be more effectively dishonest even to the extent of violating a penal statute. This drives the public officials whose duty it is to enforce this penal statute to do so by resort to the courts both to punish the perpetrators of the crime and suppress the business. Such prosecutions have disturbed business, put the violators of the law to enormous expense and cost the government millions of dollars.

### Seeking Remedy

So we are looking around for some effective remedy for this great wrong. The law does not reach the root of the evil. The foundation of it all is greed, avarice and dishonesty. Men cannot be made honest by law. We may prevent specific acts of wrong doing and oppression by enforcing the law. This, however, is only a deterrent. The evil propensity still remains. Men who will form and operate these great combinations, which they know to be wrong, whether the law denounces them as such or not, may be prevented from repeating the offense through fear, but the temptation is so great for a man of such evil propensities that he is likely to offend again and again and take his chances of detection and punishment.

Hence the law is ineffectual and unsatisfactory. All the numerous prosecutions that have been carried on by the government, civil and criminal, have amounted to practically nothing in the way of correcting or putting an end to this great evil. Of course, it is the duty of the judicial department of the government to enforce the law, but the hopelessness of such prosecutions as a remedy for the evil must be apparent to any careful observer of events.

Something better than this must be devised or these great combinations of wealth and power will continue their nefarious course. The power of practically unlimited wealth cannot be effectually met and conquered by a lawsuit now and then. The men who possess the wealth and wield the power will have to be educated to know that honesty is the best policy after all, and that nothing

Returns, Possible Through Strict and Continuous Regulation and Proper Legislation, Should Be So Used as to Make the Very Rich Help the Needy

### FAVORS INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

worth having can be gained by such means.

As the love of money and power is the incentive that brings about these unlawful combinations, the foundation of all coercive and oppressive coordinate forces on the one hand or ruinous competition on the other, the one effective, the one sure remedy is to make such unlawful and oppressive methods unprofitable. This is partially and very inadequately accomplished by prosecutions under the anti-trust laws, but this is not enough. At best the beneficial results, if any, are only temporary. All corporations should be subjected to strict and continuous regulation. The national government on the states should know just how much they are making. In addition there should be a law compelling them to account and to pay over to the government, state or national, all the profits over and above a given sum.

This may be done as a license exaction or in some other form not obnoxious to the constitution. Such a measure, could easily be upheld as a police regulation, necessary as a matter of public policy, unless the courts are over-zealous in protecting private vested rights as against public interests. No private business should be allowed to rob the people and degrade and debase its employees by underpaying and overworking them. As a matter of public policy in its highest sense the national and state governments have the right, and it is their imperative duty, to protect the people of this country from the encroachments of these vast aggregations and combinations of wealth. It would be an act of retributive justice to compel the people who are making vast fortunes by their exactions upon the people to contribute some of their ill gotten gains to a fund to be used to pension the aged and dependent, many of whom have grown old and been left in poverty after giving the best years of their lives at poverty-making wages to the building up of these great fortunes. We are coming, sooner or later, to such pensions. It is just that we should. There could be no better or more righteous way of raising funds for such a purpose than to compel the great money-making institutions of the country to contribute to it all their earnings beyond a certain fair and liberal income to the men who own and operate such concerns.

### Rich Must Help Needy

Socialism you say! It may be so. But if so it is none the less just. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the facilities for building up great fortunes, making inordinate profits and oppressing the masses of the people are making the rich richer and the poor poorer, and building up class distinctions and class prejudices to an alarming and threatening extent. Such conditions are corrupt-

## Special Articles

## That Explain the News

LITERATURE  
EDUCATION  
CIVICS  
MUSIC  
ART

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

## Wednesday's Monitor



## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## ARLINGTON

It is announced that there will be a double installation in Grand Army hall, 370 Massachusetts avenue, Monday evening, Jan. 15. The recently-elected officers of the Francis Gould Woman's Relief Corps, No. 43, will be installed by Mrs. Nellie F. Libbey of Lynn. Past Division Commander William A. Stevens of post 36, G. A. R., Arlington, will install the new officers of the Charles V. Marsh camp 45, Sons of Veterans.

The First Universalist and the First Congregational Parish (Unitarian) churches will hold a union service tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock in the latter church. The Rev. Frank Lincoln Massee, pastor of the Universalist church will speak on "A Glimpse Backward," while the Rev. Frederic Gill is to speak on "A Glimpse Forward."

The Women's Mission Circle of the First Universalist church will observe its annual "Gentlemen's Night" Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Francis B. Wadleigh at 16 Swan street. Mrs. Francis B. Wadleigh will act as the hostess, and the speaker will be the Rev. Frank Lincoln Massee, pastor of the First Universalist church, Arlington.

The seventieth anniversary of the Samaritan Society of the First Universalist church will be observed Jan. 8, with an historical address, music, etc.

## WINCHESTER

At the Calumet Club the monthly entertainment for the men is held. They will play bridge whist for prizes. Refreshments will be served.

The annual party given by the vestments committee of the Woman's Guild of the parish of the Epiphany is held in Waterfall hall this afternoon. From 2 until 3:30 o'clock there are games for the children. The older children will be entertained from 4 to 6 o'clock by dancing. The committee for the party consists of Mrs. Walter Cummings, Mrs. W. C. Sache, Mrs. M. B. May, Mrs. S. S. Stevens, Mrs. F. D. Cleveland, Mrs. J. Tessenand and Miss Grace Lawrence, assisted by Mrs. Charles Bradstreet, Mrs. George Hawley and Mrs. Louis Baria.

Vice-President Robert H. Bean of the Boston chapter of the American Institute of Banking read a paper on "Some Aspects of Modern Banking" before the Pilgrim Club Friday night. In his paper Mr. Bean told the story of the check, its use and development during the last 60 years. The club was formed in November for the discussion of current events. The following officers were elected: Governor, Robert H. Bean; treasurer, Miss Mabel W. Stinson; secretary, Robert E. Fay. The meeting last night was at the home of Miss Mabel W. Stinson, 18 Myrtle street.

## RANDOLPH

The old Stoughton Musical Society will hold its annual old-time sing and concert at the Town hall, Stoughton, Sunday evening.

Miss Kittie Boyle entertained the members of the Colonial Sewing Circle at her home in South street Friday evening. There was a short entertainment of a musical and literary character and refreshments were served.

The officers of Lieut. William Palmer camp, S. V., will be installed in Old Fellows hall on the evening of Jan. 11.

## ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

A "moonshine" party was held Friday evening at the home of Mrs. John T. White on Park avenue.

There will be a "watch night" service at 8 o'clock Sunday evening at the First Methodist Episcopal church. The Rev. P. A. Gould, the Epworth League and the Rev. Leonard Oechli, the church pastor, are to have charge of the service, which is divided into three parts.

A New Year party will be given in Crescent hall Monday evening under the direction of the Arlington Heights Singers Club.

## QUINCY

John Hancock lodge 224, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Joseph Pickering; vice grand, Verna Beede; recording secretary, George Elia; financial secretary, George Stebbins; treasurer, John Smith; trustee, Andrew S. Johnston.

The week of prayer will be observed at the West Methodist Episcopal church next week.

## BROCKTON

Miss Jennie H. Richmond will entertain the Fortnightly Club Jan. 5 at her home on Chester avenue. Mrs. L. E. Allen and Mrs. Emma C. Washburn will assist her.

Mrs. Harold C. Keith will be hostess for the Browning Club at her home at Campello Jan. 4. Miss Marie Ware Laughton of Boston will give readings.

## WINTHROP

Drane Winthrop chapter, D. A. R., will celebrate its birthday anniversary by holding a revolutionary party at the Deane Winthrop house, Jan. 10. The hostesses will be Mrs. Hortense Dudley Hay, Miss Alice M. Downs and Mrs. Mary J. Armstrong.

## REVERE

The newly organized Brotherhood class of the Methodist church has elected these officers: President, L. Gordon Layton; vice-president, Norman J. Nicholson; secretary, Harry W. Martin; treasurer, George H. Perry; the secretary, with Augustus Schmidt and John E. Greenman, membership committee.

## NEEDHAM

Elliot lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected these officers: Noble grand, Joseph Colburn; vice grand, George A. Wye; secretary, Joseph Satterlee; treasurer, William H. Brockway, Jr.; financial secretary, G. Gilbert Toone; trustee, William Kennedy.

## LEXINGTON

The Lexington Fellowship of Charities, Miss Amy E. Taylor, president, has accepted a new constitution and by-laws to accommodate the growth of the association.

The officers of the Lexington Historical Society for 1912 are: President, Alonzo E. Locke; vice-presidents, Dr. Fred S. Piper, Herbert G. Locke, Walter W. Rouse, Miss Clara W. Harrington and Miss Gertrude Pierce; recording secretary, Miss Mabel P. Cook; treasurer, John N. Morse; historian, the Rev. John Mills Wilson; custodian, Mrs. Ellen B. Lane; corresponding secretary, Miss Barbara McKinnon; auditor, Charles F. Pierce.

The Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the Hancock Congregational church held a missionary meeting Friday afternoon in the church vestry. The subject was "A Trip to India" and was in charge of Aram Bashian (chairman), Miss Grace Mitchell and Miss Edith D. Hill.

## ROCKLAND

Miss Marian C. Lander of Sherburne Falls has been appointed a teacher in the high school to succeed Miss Susan A. Meredith. She is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary.

The W. C. T. U. has elected these officers: President, Miss Alice Hunt; secretary, Miss Ella Cobbett; treasurer, Miss Addie Smith.

The officers of Hartsuff post 74, G. A. R., will be installed in Grand Army hall Monday evening.

## MELROSE

The Kappa Delta Psi sorority of the Melrose high school held a reception to its officers, followed by a dance at the Melrose city auditorium Friday night, more than 400 people attending. The president, Miss Evelyn M. Ross, and the vice-president, Miss Miriam V. Sweet, assisted by the matrons, Mrs. Harold P. McKenney of Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. Josiah E. Bullens of Melrose, received. Miss Ruth Ansell was chairman of the general committee in charge of the evening. Dancing was enjoyed from 9 until 1 o'clock this morning.

## ABINGTON

Forest Dell lodge, I. C. of A., has elected these officers: President, Mrs. Alice Hamilton; vice-president, Mrs. Margaret Griffin; recording secretary, Mrs. Louise Feeney; financial secretary, Miss Annie Brown; treasurer, Miss Emma Gurtin; inner sentinel, Miss Martha Singleton; outer sentinel, Mrs. Thomas Monahan; left guide, Mrs. Adie McNamara; right guide, Miss Edna Brown; trustee, Mrs. Minnie Gallagher. George G. Meade camp, S. of V., holds a special meeting in Grand Army hall, Monday evening.

**MONTERO PROCLAIMED CHIEF**  
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.—The troops stationed in this city proclaimed Gen. Pedro Montero President of the republic Friday night. Later on a police picket attacked General Montero's residence, but after a skirmish was driven off after several had been slain.

## AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

An enjoyable entertainment given by the Hyde Park Current Events Club was the holiday celebration last Wednesday in charge of Mrs. William Flett, who presented the Temple quartet, and Miss Area Farren, reader. Mrs. L. S. Evans gave a seasonal current events, and closed the meeting by reading "To Thank Thee for the Things I Miss," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

Thomas Van Ness will lecture Jan. 3 on "Some Personal Experiences While Traveling in Unknown Sections of Russia." Mrs. Arthur W. Savage will present current events.

Both the Lexington Old Belfry and the Lexington Outlook clubs have issued their programs of events for the coming year. Of special interest among the entertainments of the Old Belfry Club is the lecture on "The Trail of the Emigrant," to be given Feb. 19, by E. A. Steiner, Ph. D., a native of Austria. Other events on the program are:

Jan. 6, children's entertainment by Miss Mae L. Farrell; Jan. 13, social, G. A. R. night, concert by the Lotus male quartet, Robert Martin, William Hicks, Nelson Raymond, and Frank Cannell; Jan. 22, lecture on "Tales and Songs of the Old Plantation" by Mrs. Emily Farrow Gregory; Jan. 27, informal dance; Feb. 22, Washington birthday party with music by Daggett's orchestra; March 4, concert by the Barleboro Concert Company consisting of Karl Barleborn violin, Johannes Warnke cello, Arthur Hackett tenor, Mrs. Caroline Hooker soprano, Parker J. Finn baritone, and J. Albert Baumgartner pianist; March 16, dance party; Apr. 9, annual meeting and election of officers; Apr. 19, annual club ball at the town hall, music by Stiles' orchestra.

George Ernest Briggs is the president of the club.

Mrs. J. Odlin Tilton, president; Miss Ellen Farnsworth, Miss Edith L. Stratton, Miss Helen B. Fay and Mrs. John H. Willard, the program committee, have arranged this program for the Outlook Club: Jan. 2, lecture-recital by Bee Mayes of the Chippewa tribe on "Life, Song and Dances of the Indian People"; Jan. 16, address on "Xmas" by William T. Swan, editor of the Associated Press; discussion on current events; Jan. 30, illustrated talk by Arthur Fairbanks, director of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, subject "Monuments of Art and the Study of History"; Feb. 13, concert by the Longy-De Veto quartet composed of members of the Boston Symphony orchestra; Feb. 27, lecture on "Markets and Marketing" by Mildred Maddocks, lecturer for the state board of agriculture; Mar. 12, "What Is Man's Life?" by Mrs. H. H. H. Wood; Mar. 26, talk on "Dramatic Scenes from the United States Senate" by Emily Montague Bishop; Apr. 9, annual meeting and election of officers.

The meetings of both clubs will be held in the Old Belfry Club on the corner of Forest and Muzzey streets.

Mrs. Abby Warren gave a talk on "The Parthenon," before the members of the Clifton Literary Club Tuesday afternoon in the Museum of Fine Arts. She prefaced her remarks with a brief history of the Greek customs at that time and then spoke of the construction of the building and showed fragments of the marble of which it was composed. The lecture was illustrated by photographs and the casts in the classic court of the museum.

The next meeting will be on Jan. 2 at the home of Mrs. Laura Terhune. Dr. T. D. Smith will give an address on "The Flagg."

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government has undertaken to organize a number of wards in the city for woman suffrage party work. On Jan. 2 at 8 p. m. a meeting of members of the party in ward 12 will be held at the home of Miss Isabella S. Paine, 622 Tremont street, to discuss plans for working in the ward and arrange for a rally and for the convention. All residents of ward 12 who believe in "votes for women" are invited.

On Jan. 3 at 8 p. m. there will be a ward 16 woman suffrage party rally in the municipal building, Columbia Road and Bird street, Dorchester. Allen S. Olmstead, president of the Harvard Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mrs. Charles Park and Mrs. Frank Young are the speakers announced, and Mrs. Charles W. Marble will give a suffrage lantern slide talk. This meeting is public.

Last Wednesday evening the delegates and alternates elected for the woman suffrage party convention, met at the office of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, 385 Boylston street, to discuss plans for the convention.

Guest night will be the opening feature in the Cantabrigia Club calendar for January, 1912, and will be celebrated on Jan. 5 at 8 p. m. The entertainment is in charge of the educational department, with Miss H. M. Howland, chairman, and is to include dramatic readings by Miss Edna Cowlishaw and numbers by the Radcliffe College Glee Club under the leadership of Miss Dorothy Arnold.

A meeting in charge of the philanthropy department, Mrs. Edward E. Sygne, chairman, will be held on Jan. 19 at 2:30 p. m., and Mrs. Anna Sturgess Duryea will speak on the "World's Peace Through World Union." Violin solos will be contributed by Miss Rebekah Nye Warren. Club tea will be served under the direction of Mme. W. J. LaMarche.

Indian dances with melodies on the harp and a portrayal of Indian life, customs and religion, in costume, will be given on Feb. 2, at 2:30 p. m., at a meeting of the home economics department by Miss Peabody-equest. Music will be supplied by Mr. Seiler, and club tea will be in charge of Mrs. Joseph Beane. Mrs. George B. Ketchum will preside over the gathering.

Mrs. W. Howard Heustis will read a paper on "The Intelligent Management of an Ordinary Household" before the members of the home economics department on Jan. 2, at 2:30 p. m. The meetings will be held in Brattle hall.

The study class in connection with the civil service reform department of the State Federation of Women's Clubs will meet at the Boston public library, Jan. 6, at 10:30 a. m. Every one who is interested is invited.

Dr. Anna Cole is to give an open lecture under the auspices of the Ladies Physiological Institute on Jan. 4. A musical program was given before the members of the institute recently and it included numbers by Mrs. S. H. Ferris, Mrs. Leda Forest Cole, Mrs. Mathilde Thompson Ward, Mrs. Low of New York and Mrs. Muriel Dean.

A musical program was given by the Boston Daughters of Maine at their regular meeting Thursday in Huntington Chambers. The items included songs by Mrs. Annie June Johnson; piano solos, Miss Annie Mackay and readings by Miss Nina Oschman, Mrs. W. J. Bent presided.

Mrs. Henry Colledge Mulligan, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, was the guest of honor at the meeting of the Roxbury Club yesterday. The question of the endowment fund was again brought before the meeting and it was decided to appoint a committee to raise by personal subscription an average of 50 cents per member for the cause.

Prof. Richard Burton of the University of Minnesota lectured on "The Present Situation in Drama" and said that America could never develop a high dramatic taste until she was willing to recognize her own plays.

**GOVERNOR HAS PARDONED 76**  
A record has been established at the State House for pardons. Already Governor Foss has signed 76 pardons, there are three or four pending before the pardon committee. Last year Governor Draper signed 44.

## Shepard Norwell Company

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## JANUARY SALE OF COTTON UNDERWEAR

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the fact that this annual event offers **VALUES** which will not be surpassed or even equalled at any other time during the entire year of 1912.

The first week has been one of generous buying—enthusiasm over clean, well-made goods marked at prices that are destined to add prestige to our Cotton Underwear Store.

Come and see the Flowering Branches, showing the fruit and seeds of the cotton plant.

Hear the Birds Singing. You will think you are down on the Georgia Plantation.

Bring the children and get one of the cotton bolls as a souvenir.

This sale will be found educational and instructive, as well as profitable.

CORSET COVERS—Made of fine cambric, trimmed with dainty lace and hampburg. Most unusual value at..... **50c**

CORSET COVERS—Made of fine nainsook and cambric, prettily trimmed with dainty lace, hampburg and ribbon. \$1.00 value at..... **69c**

CORSET COVERS—Made of good nainsook, yoke trimmed with Medallion lace, insertion and edges. Specially priced at..... **\$1.00**

COMBINATIONS—Made of good cambric; skirt or drawers, trimmed with hampburg edges; wonderful value at..... **95c**

\$2.00 COMBINATIONS—Made of nainsook and cambric, trimmed with torchon and val. laces, marked at..... **\$1.50**

\$2.50 COMBINATIONS—Made of fine nainsook, trimmed with dainty hampburg, also val. lace..... **\$1.95**

COMBINATIONS—Dainty styles in all the latest effects, lace and hampburg trimming, at..... **\$2.95**

\$2.00 WHITE SKIRTS—Good cambric, with deep hampburg ruffles; also dainty lace trimmed ruffles, at..... **\$1.50**

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\$3.00 WHITE SKIRTS—Fine cambric, with deep hampburg flounce, finished with heading, at..... **\$1.95**

\$2.00 NIGHT ROBES—Fine nainsook, with hampburg and lace trimming, with ribbon headings, at..... **\$1.50**

NIGHT ROBES—A large variety of attractive styles, fancy sleeves, yokes with fine insertion. Medallions of dainty laces and hampburgs; unusual value at..... **\$1.95**

NIGHT ROBES—A choice selection of dainty styles, at..... **\$2.95, \$3.95 and \$4.95**

\$1.00 DRAWERS—Made of good cotton, with deep hampburg ruffle, headed with tucks, at pair..... **69c**

## PRINCESS SLIPS

Dainty styles, with hampburg and laces.

\$1.50 values at..... **95c**  
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**ANOTHER IMPORTANT POINT.**—We know whereof we speak when we say that furs advertised in Boston at great discounts, or tremendous reductions, do not equal in value, garment for garment, piece for piece, price for price, the furs that we are offering.

2 Only—WOMEN'S HUDSON SEAL COATS, full length, foreign dyed skins, latest models, 38 and 44 bust; specially priced at..... **\$135.00**

3 Only—WOMEN'S HUDSON SEAL COATS, full length, foreign dyed skins, latest models, 36 and 38 bust, at..... **\$150.00**

2 Only—WOMEN'S HUDSON SEAL COATS, full length, foreign dyed skins, imported model, special at..... **\$275.00**

1 Only—WOMEN'S HUDSON SEAL COAT, foreign dyed skins, imported model, large cape collar of mole skin, special at..... **\$275.00**

1 Only—WOMEN'S HUDSON SEAL COAT, full length, foreign dyed skins, long shawl collar, 38 bust; \$300.00 value, at..... **\$225.00**

1 Only—ORIGINAL FRANCIS MODEL, MOLE and ERMINE CAPE, MOLE and ERMINE MUFF to match. Set..... **\$450.00**

1 Only—ORIGINAL DRUTHE MODEL SITKA FOX—LONG SHAWL, Combined with Chiffon and Velvet—Muff of same to match. Set..... **\$350.00**

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## PARK SQUARE PLANS SAID TO BE APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL

An unofficial canvass of the city council, it was said at city hall today, indicates that the Arlington street extension and Park square development plans agreed on by Mayor Fitzgerald and Laurence Minot, trustee of New Haven railroad, meet with general approval.

The \$400,000 loan order sent to the council late Friday by the mayor, to cover the cost of this project, is now in the hands of the finance committee. When that body will report on it is not known. Should the report be delayed until February it will be acted on by the 1912 city council.

As the agreement reached by the mayor and the railroad now stands, the New Haven line will pay betterment assessments to the amount of \$250,000 and will accept as the net award of damages to the company's property on Boylston street, \$131,550, which is the difference between this assessment and the price the road paid for its Boylston street estates.

In other words the railroad has agreed to pay for the Arlington street improvement alone, almost as much as it previously offered for this improvement when combined with the widening of Ferdinand street.

The cost of the project is estimated by the street commissioners at \$613,000. The maximum cost to the city is estimated at \$363,000.

Of the project Mayor Fitzgerald says: "While it is true that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company would probably benefit substantially by the extension of Arlington street, it seems to me that it is an important and indeed a necessary step in the opening up of this great territory, the aspect of which for many years has been barren and uninviting. The outlay is certain to be returned to the city in

taxes upon increased valuations within a few years."

The council passed an order requesting the street commissioner, through the mayor, to confer with the officials of the Boston & Albany railroad in relation to the development of land on Boylston street now used by the road for storage of sleeping cars.

Resolutions urging the retention of the navy yard at Charlestown were adopted and ordered sent to the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

The council passed an order appropriating by transfer from the reserve fund \$25,000 for a playground in the Mattapan district, and an order transferring from the Parkman income \$19,000 to be expended on the zoo in Franklin park and the aquarium in Marine park.

In executive committee the matter of appropriating \$15,000 by transfer from the reserve fund for a playground in North Brighton was taken up. The place under consideration is on School and Market streets, and contains about 200,000 feet of land. George E. Brock of the school committee, Thomas V. Murray, Representative Thomas F. Callaghan and John P. Scully, all of the Brighton district, spoke in approval of the site under consideration, namely, the Bennett estate.

An order was offered and referred to the executive committee to rescind the vote by which the council on Nov. 27 accepted the act of the Legislature authorizing a 20 per cent reduction on Columbia road assessments. The act also authorized the paying back to those who had already settled with the city, 20 per cent of the total of the assessment.

## HALIFAX HAS \$200,000 FIRE

HALIFAX, N. S.—Thirty people were made homeless and property loss reaching \$200,000 resulted from a fire which threatened at times to wipe out whole blocks in a thickly populated section of this city last night and early today. Before the flames had been brought under control the King Edward hotel, one of the largest hostels in this city, the big warehouses of the St. Croix Paper Company, Ltd., and four tenement houses were burned to the ground.

## DIRECT EVIDENCE OF PACKERS' POOL GIVEN IN TRIAL AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Counsel for the indicted Chicago meat packers today are preparing for their cross-examination of Henry Veeder, when the United States district court resumes its trial of the case next Tuesday.

Direct evidence that a packers' pool was in existence from 1893 to 1896 and that after suspending operations two years it resumed control of the country's fresh meat business, was given Friday by Mr. Veeder, who admitted that he acted as secretary of the organization.

It was the first positive testimony offered regarding the existence of the old pool. This pool, it is said, met under the name of "Postoffice Box No. 247" every Tuesday afternoon on the sixth floor of the Counselman building, Chicago, to fix the price of fresh beef, and agree on the price to be paid for cattle

and allot among its members the amount of meat to be shipped to the different centers for distribution.

## "M. MAETERLINCK," SUPPOSED JOKER, QUILTS HOTEL ROOM

Two men who registered as Maurice Maeterlinck and Sec. A. C. at the Westminster Friday evening left that hotel at daybreak today, telling the clerk to "hold all mail and telegrams." The entries in the hotel register are believed to be the outcome of a student prank growing out of the report that the dramatist would visit Boston incognito to witness his wife's appearance in "Pelléas et Mélisande" shortly at the Boston opera house.

The description of the man supposed to be M. Maeterlinck is nothing like that of the Belgian poet's portraits. Mme. Maeterlinck's maid at the Lenox this morning declined to trouble her mistress with any questions regarding the affair. Mme. Maeterlinck on arriving here Thursday stated positively that, so far as she knew, her husband remained at their villa in France.

It is rumored that Maurice Maeterlinck, the poet, is on board the Leyland liner Devonian, due in Boston tomorrow.



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## MODES IN BRIEF

Old rose and dull gold make one of the striking combinations for evening wear.

Brick red, mahogany, raspberry or a dull blue may be used effectively in combination with brown.

Mission handles are in demand on the new umbrellas. Sometimes the handles are capped with silver or finished with a simple band of the metal, on which the name may be engraved.

The new shadow veils are of very fine mesh, and the design itself is not nearly so heavy or conspicuous as that of a season ago.

## USE FOR COLANDER

When you are picking beans, or in fact any kind of dry fruit, you will find that it makes your work considerably lighter to put the fruit to be picked into a colander. The finer dust and chaff will go through and save you the trouble of picking it out and the danger of having it stay in. Modern Priscilla.

## RICH EMBROIDERY

Richelieu embroidery is a style of work where the figures forming the design are outlined with buttonhole stitch.

The material inside the outline is then cut away with sharp-pointed scissors and the empty space is filled in with buttonhole bars, bridges or other fancy stitches.

It is an elaborate form of Roman embroidery and is sometimes called "cut work," says the Philadelphia North American. It is very durable and exceedingly handsome.

Alliance embroidery is a combination of shadow work and eyelet embroidery in the same design. This alliance of two kinds of embroidery is often used on gowns and hats.

## FLOUR SIFTING

When sifting flour in an ordinary sieve, says a contributor to Popular Mechanics, I hasten the process and avoid the necessity of keeping my hands in the flour by taking the top from a small tin can and placing it on top of the flour with its sharp edges down. When the sieve is shaken the can top will round up the flour and press it through quickly.

## REIGN OF STRIKING COSTUMES

Brocades, velvets and pronounced contrasts

NO woman need think she is inexpensively gowned if she wears white or cream-colored corduroy. No matter how reasonably she may have bought the gown, there is always a certain air of luxury about a rich white suit. With black and white well in advance of color combinations the white corduroy costume trimmed with black lynx or skunk is as smart as anything one could own. If the suit itself is not trimmed with fur, the dark fur set of muff and neckpiece offers the desired contrast.

White brocade and embossed velvets are making some of the most striking afternoon and evening wraps and parts of gowns of any fabrics the silk counter produces, writes the New York correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald. Frequently the grounds of these sumptuous materials are of chiffon cloth or marquisette, and under them white or contrasting colors are employed. An odd little coat seen the other evening was in black embossed velvet on chiffon ground and made over white satin. Such black and white combinations have been as popular as ever during the last month at many functions. Elegant street costumes for the afternoon are often of white velvet trimmed with bands of black cloth and worn with black furs and a big white hat.

Length and slenderness is as much of an asset of the fashionable girl today as it was when narrow skirts and long lines first made their appearance in the sartorial world. No matter how long of limb nature molded her, the smart girl adds to nature's work by raising her waistline and omitting trimmings from her skirt. The white velvet and corduroy costumes show these little exaggerations in a far more pronounced way than do costumes in dark colors.

The general idea set forth by present styles is for the costume to be as striking as possible. The band of skunk at the hem of the white velvet skirts makes an extremely heavy effect, but then that very feature is one of the most important in these rich gowns. Sometimes the fur extends a quarter of a yard up the skirt. Tailor-mades of white corduroy or even plush are often trimmed with white fox or ermine, making the all-white toilet almost as striking as the darker furs make it.

A good many white velvet collars and cuffs are being used on black or dark colored tailor-mades. Such collars are very wide and the cuffs turn back a distance of several inches above the lower part of the sleeve. Another white fabric that is much in favor in Paris is known as velours de laine. The weave is soft and rich and not unlike ratine in appearance and is ribbed to a slight degree. A great deal of this lovely material in white trims midwinter tailor-mades and frequently touches of it appear in combination with fur or marabou on the muff or stole.

Sleeves for afternoon and evening frocks are all short. Many for after-

## YOUNG MEDALIST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Miss Margaret Williams is the youngest artist who has ever attained the distinction of being gold medalist at the Royal Academy Art School. When only 13, a strong desire to paint took possession of her and she begged her father to allow her to paint something for a bazaar which was to be held in Barry. To this request he replied, "Well, you had better begin by putting a coat of paint on the front parlors." That was 10 years ago, and today Miss Williams is the first student of her year.

## HOUSE DRESSES

The new house dresses being shown in spring lines are very attractive, says the Dry Goods Economist. They are made in one piece or with a separate waist finished off with a belt. Challis, cotton foulard, crepe and novelty cotton stuffs are used with good effect in these simple garments for house wear. They have taken the place of the old-time wrap and are among the biggest sellers of popular priced goods.

## FASHIONS AND

## DAINTY LACES AT IRISH FAIR

Irish aeroplane was leading feature, however

(Special to the Monitor)  
DUBLIN, Ire.—The handicrafts and woolen and linen manufactures in Ireland are known to have gained a great impetus in the last few years, and the Aonach or Christmas fair organized by some of the smaller industries has brought together a very interesting collection of goods.

There are many kinds of articles of silk poplin, tweeds, woven and knitted woollens, as well as the dainty laces and fine needlework for which Irish women show such aptitude. Many of the pictures in the art gallery evidence marked originality and nearly all are uncon-

ventional and possessed of much poetic fancy.

The chief object of interest, however, is an aeroplane, made in Ireland. Mr. Henry Ferguson is the first aviator who has flown on an Irish aeroplane, and the committee of the Aonach has realized that "aviation is the industry of the future" and hopes that Ireland will take a leading part in it. Just as some of the finest ships afloat have been built in this country, so the largest and fastest airships should be produced here in the future. Mr. Ferguson's aeroplane was constructed in Belfast, and he has tested it in many flights, sometimes with a passenger, who has been occasionally a lady. To the ordinary observer it has the appearance of a large dragonfly with a single pair of wings and flanged tail. The motor is in what would be the head of the fly, and rests on three wheels, and the aeroplane is capable of being driven at the rate of 20 miles an hour, along a road, before it rises into the air for a flight.

The instruction committees in some of the government technical schools in Dublin are turning their attention to motor engineering and holding classes for teaching the care and management of marine motor engines, which are so much used now in the sea fisheries. The development of expert technical skill in this direction should be of great use to the boys and young men who attend these schools.

## DOLL SHOW AT ALBERT HALL

London paper provides dolls which are given away

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The thirty-second annual Truth doll and toy show was held this year as usual in the Albert hall. The dolls are provided free by Truth to any who care to take them, they are dressed according to the worker's fancy, and after being exhibited for two days they are sent to brighten the existence of poor children. This year some 31,000 toys, of which about 4000 were dolls, had been collected. They made an extremely attractive display, and the hall was thronged with visitors both days.

The chief interest naturally centered on the Queen's gift which occupied the place of honor, facing the main entrance. It consisted of a group of dolls, two of which were dressed as nurses, while the rest were dressed as children of various ages, all in dainty white cambric garments covered with lace and embroidery, one infant being in a cot, and another in a perambulator.

There were three groups of dolls illustrating scenes from Dickens' novels, and a beautiful tableau consisting of Ivanhoe in chain armor and Rowena with long flowing locks. An interesting group of 25 dolls lightly and airily clad represented the Russian ballet. A few

yards further on was a row of Quaker girls.

Among the single dolls every variety of costume was to be seen, but the always popular baby doll and the little girl doll whose clothes took off and on seemed to predominate, many of the latter having their value greatly enhanced by the fact that a small parcel labeled "my nighty" was clutched in their arms.

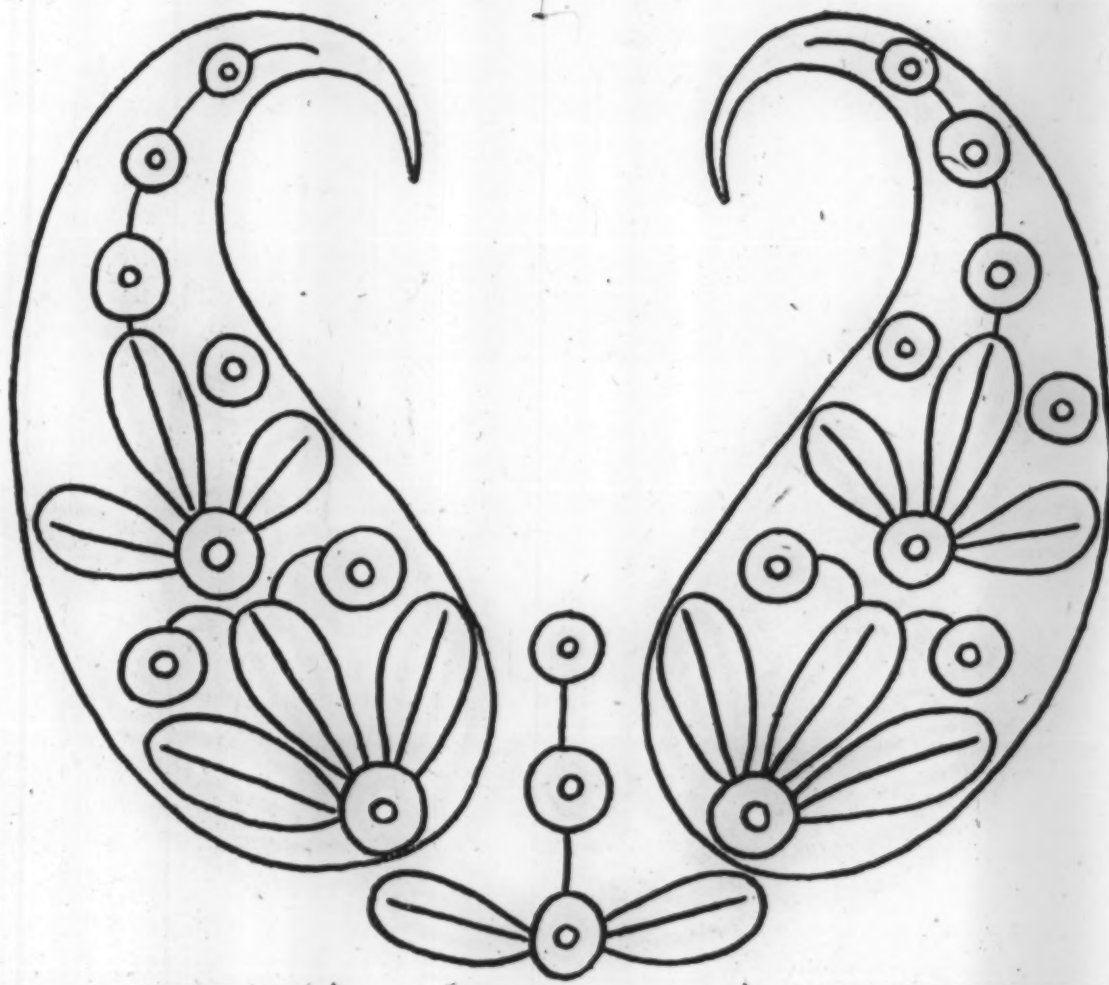
Besides the dolls, there were books, mechanical toys and games, so that all tastes might be suited, and there was a large glittering pile of 10,000 new six-pences for distribution among the elder children.

## CLOTHES MARKERS

Once in two or three years, writes a contributor to the Delineator, I mark a stick of linen tape to its whole length with my name in indelible ink, afterward heating until the ink is jet black. Thereafter, whenever I have a new garment or article of household linen to mark, I do not have to get out my marking materials and heat an iron. I merely snip one marking of my name from the tape and sew it on the place required.

## GRACEFUL EMBROIDERY DESIGN FOR SIDE BAG

Stems and curved lines to be done in outline stitch



## INK WELL HIDDEN

A girl who makes pottery of artistic kind has brought out a covered bottomless receptacle which every one who has discovered the secret has voted the most practical thing of the season, says an exchange. It sits as a cover over the ordinary but unsightly ink bottle which persons who write much must often have on their desks.

A SIDE bag worked in this graceful design would be handsome. It is done in the Wallachian stitch, which consists in a close buttonhole with the purled edge brought to the outside of the figure. It is started at the lower part of the leaf and slanted slightly toward the upper and outside edge. The stems and curved lines are done in the outline stitch or if preferred, the curved lines may be closely buttonholed. Mercerized cotton No. 14 is used.

## SATIN GOWN OF UNIQUE DESIGN

Blouse has a surprise effect

SATIN is one of the smartest materials of the winter. Here is a gown that is made of the new duchess sort that is soft and pliable and lustrous. The skirt is gracefully and attractively draped and it is open at the left of the front over a panel. In this instance the panel is covered with wide fringe. The train is separate, attached only at the upper edge. The blouse gives a surprise effect and can be made with either high or low neck, with short or three-quarter sleeves. As a result it can be made available for daytime as well as evening occasions. In this case the entire gown is of one material but there is a great fancy for making the train of velvet while the remaining portions of the gown are of satin, and often color is used with white.

This same model would take quite a different aspect were the skirt and blouse made of white satin while the train and the girdle are of blue velvet, and blue velvet introduced in little pipings or trimmings on the bodice.

The panel of the skirt is absolutely new and in every way distinctive. It can be treated in numberless ways. It would be pretty with plaited lace used in place of the fringe, or the panel could be left plain and made of a contrasting color or material. Were the train of velvet it would be well to introduce velvet in the panel, although such treatment is not necessary, for the lace on the panel and velvet train would be in every way correct. The skirt is circular. The little panel is attached under the finished edges and the train is arranged over the back. The bodice is made over a fitted lining and closed at the back.

For the medium size the blouse will require 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 30 or 44 inches wide with 1/2 yard of all-over lace for the lower neck, 1 yard of all-over lace to make with high neck; for the skirt will be needed 8 1/2 yards 27,



6 1/2 yards 30, 5 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard of fringe 13 inches deep. The pattern of the blouse, No. 707, cut in sizes from 34 to 42 bust, and the skirt, No. 723, in sizes from 22 to 30 waist, can be bought at any Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## TINY STYLISH THEATER HATS

Some are merely jeweled lattice work

THE prohibiting of the wearing of hats in the theater prompted the demand for some sort of headdress that need not be removed yet would not interfere with the view of any one sitting behind it. The most conservative of the theater and evening dress caps are those with full crown and frill or skull crown and frill caps of metallic lace and net, with jeweled ornaments on embroidery, little silk flowers, possible touches of fur by way of trimming.

These are legion, are very generally becoming and are charming substitutes for the scarf in which the evening coiffure was once enveloped if shielded at all, says the New York Sun. A clever

woman can make a becoming and little cap of this sort for herself. She will first study the models in the magazine shops.

More extreme are all the odd caps fitting caps of ranging shape, these all making use of metallic nets and lace often jewel studded and possibly relieved by a plume or brush of plumes.

Some of these caps are made merely of jeweled lattice work with a jeweled border, a pearl network being a favorite odd Byzantine and oriental and Egyptian ideas creep into these jeweled head-dresses—straight bands crossing the forehead, a chain dropping over the forehead and holding a jewel in its center, bosses or looped chains falling over the ears. These are the more extreme models, but becomingly worn and with appropriate dress they have their merit, though they are not for the plain nor the conservatives in dress.

A close fitting cap of metallic gold shirred into a very narrow band of around the edge and having points that back flatly over the ears was worn by a pretty girl at a recent first night. Points were of heavy gold lace, jeweled and from the center of one tassel of gold fell bobbing gayly against cheek and throat.

Another cap was of helmet shape, though very low and close to the head and was of pearl and brilliant last work with a single twisted and uncured ostrich plume posed at the middle.

Attractive little models of less spectacular type are close and bowl shaped fitting the top of the head and perfectly round. These are made up in metallic net, bordered narrowly with swansdown or marabout and trimmed right at the back with a big bow of velvet. They are not conspicuously electric, yet have originality and are girlish and becoming.

Round caps or toques of metallic net from whose tops fluffy masses of hair like a cloud are cleverly devised in silver lace with misty silver gray and a cluster of little flowers or jeweled ornaments to lend a note of warmth.

## TO DRY BOOTS

To dry boots quickly, insert a bag, pushing it well down into the boot and pour in hot sand, forcing it in by the stocking fits the shoe snugly. Fasten the boot and leave it in a warm place until it is dry. Sometimes it is necessary to change the sand or reheat it, says Good Housekeeping. Oftentimes, heated very hot and poured in high rubber hunting boots, will dry them very satisfactorily.

## TRIMMING BAND

Wide bands of trimming, though have been in so long, still continue in high favor, says the Indianapolis Journal, and are seen on day and evening jackets and wraps, and even petti-







# Imperial Durbar in India Is Pronounced Brilliant Success

Impressive Ceremony and Events Connected With It Reviewed Briefly for Readers of the Monitor

## RULERS WELCOMED

Those interested in India's governmental affairs attach great importance to the visit of the King and Queen to that part of the United Kingdom. Among the significant features of the durbar ceremonies was the laying of the first stones of the new capital at Delhi, whence the seat of government will be transferred from Calcutta. A comprehensive review of the events connected with the durbar is presented herewith.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

DELHI, India.—The great durbar for which months of preparation were made is now over, and must be acknowledged an unqualified success.

The scene of the durbar was the same as that on which the Lytton and Curzon durbars were held, and on the present occasion a huge semicircular amphitheater had been constructed, facing north, and estimated to hold about 10,000 people, while a still larger natural semicircular amphitheater formed by an extensive mound faced the smaller amphitheater, and, in fact, enclosed it. Projecting from the center of the smaller amphitheater was a canopy dais, on which stood two thrones facing the tiers of seats. From this a broad raised platform led to another and loftier dais nearer to the center of the semicircle formed by the amphitheater building. Here two thrones, resplendent in crimson and gold, were placed facing the amphitheater formed by the mound.

From break of dawn people began to arrive at this vast amphitheater, and before long the mound was crowded with spectators, whose bright-colored clothes produced an effect of the most brilliant description. It is estimated that as many as 50,000 people occupied this vast ground. Gradually the smaller amphitheater began to fill with officials, ruling chiefs and privileged guests, the uniforms of the officials and the wonderful dresses of the Indian princes forming a marvelous blaze of color. In the area between the two amphitheatres were assembled 20,000 troops representative of the various branches of the army of India.

The first important event of the durbar ceremony was the arrival of the viceroy, who received a hearty reception from those present. After him came the royal procession, their majesties being accompanied by a large mounted escort, including among others the imperial cadet corps, formed from young Indian princes, with their uniform of pale blue, white and gold. His majesty wore a robe of imperial purple with white satin breeches and silk stockings. On his head was an imperial crown. Queen Mary was clad in a white satin dress embroidered with a design of gold roses, thistles and shamrocks, with a border of lotus flowers in honor of India. The star of India was embroidered on the front of her dress. Her majesty's robe was of purple velvet trimmed with ermine and a border of gold braid.

## Their Majesties Welcomed

The royal carriage passed halfway round the amphitheater formed by the mound and down the central avenue to the lower dais. As their majesties passed the huge crowd of welcome broke forth, and as they reached the dais the massed bands played the national anthem and the royal standard was unfurled. Close to the dais were the viceroy and several little Indian princes who were to act as train bearers. As soon as their majesties had taken their seats, Sir Henry McMahon, the master of ceremonies, made a sign to the massed bands. The trumpets sounded and the drums rolled. The great durbar had begun.

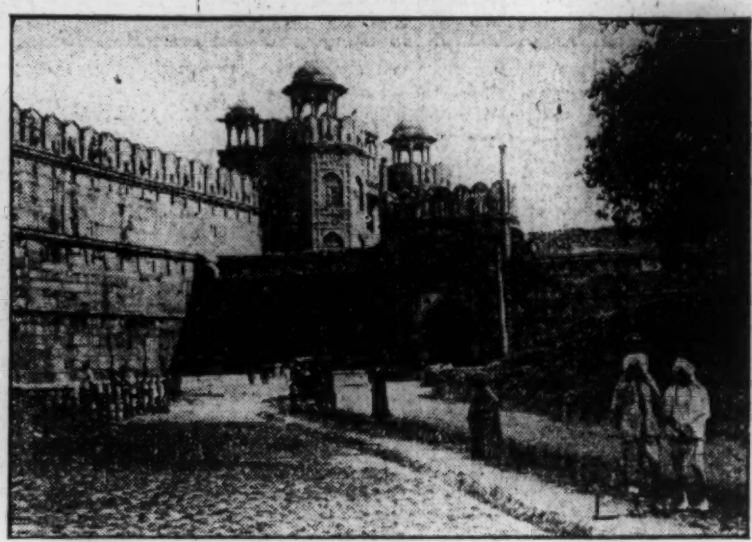
Then the King-Emperor rose to make his speech, and his voice traveled far over the vast assemblage. When the applause that greeted the termination of his address had ceased the picturesque ceremony of the offering of homage commenced.

First came the viceroy, followed by the commander-in-chief and the members of the viceroy's executive council. After these came the ruling chiefs in political relation with the government of India, princes who rule over as much as one third of the whole land. Then came the judges, councilors, lesser chieftains, and men representative of the public life of India. As soon as these had passed their majesties rose and the massed bands began the coronation march.

At this point their majesties left the dais nearer to the smaller amphitheater and walked in procession, hand in hand, toward the outer pavilion, the gold and scarlet umbrellas of state being held above their heads. Slowly their majesties ascended the steps leading to the highest platform, and stood facing the vast assemblage on the great mound. Below them stood the viceroy and the members of their suite, whilst the golden dome of the pavilion flashed in the sun. It was a sight not easily forgotten by those who were privileged to see it.

## Proclamation Is Read

At this moment the heralds rode to



(Photo copyright by Central News)

Gateway in Ft. Delhi, one of the important points of interest near new capital of India

the front of the pavilion and sounded a fanfare. The royal proclamation announcing his majesty's coronation in London was then read in English and Urdu. Again the silver trumpets sounded a fanfare, the massed bands played the national anthem, the troops presented arms, and the vast throng of spectators rose to their feet, and shouts of "God Save the King" resounded from all sides. Then the artillery commenced a royal salute, and the troops lining the route by which their majesties had come fired a "feu de joie." After a flourish of trumpets the viceroy came to the front of the throne and announced a number of grants, concessions, reliefs and benefactions bestowed by his majesty in commemoration of the occasion.

At the conclusion of the announcement the trumpets rang out and the heralds called for cheers for the King-Emperor and for the Queen-Emress. The answer came in a mighty roar.

## Reception of Officers

On the morning after the great durbar King George held a reception of the officers of the volunteer contingent and of the officers of the various Indian and imperial service troops on duty at Delhi. Some 30 volunteer officers and 1500 Indian officers were present, the latter presenting their sword-knots for his majesty to touch in token of loyalty.

At the same time Queen Mary held a ceremony, which had the distinction of being the only one of the various events connected with the durbar festivities in

which women were prominently represented. The occasion was a purdah party, at which over 100 maharanis and other Indian princesses were present. The Queen, who was accompanied by the vicereine, Lady Hardinge, thanked the maharanis individually for their handsome gift. The Indian ladies were introduced by Lady McMahon, wife of the master of the ceremonies, their beautiful dresses and handsome jewels making a brilliant display.

The same day the great people's fête organized by Sir Louis Dane, the lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, took place, and was adjudged to be a great success. The enormous crowds which thronged the space outside the walls of the fort are said to have been unequalled in the history of Delhi.

The same evening the King-Emperor, wearing the robes of the order of the Star of India, held an investiture. The Queen-Emress was among those who received orders, the King himself investing her with the grand cross of the Star of India. Altogether the King-Emperor invested as many as 93 knights of various orders and nearly 200 companions and members of orders, the ceremony lasting over two hours. The lieut. of Bhopal received the order of the Crown of India, and Lady Hardinge the gold Kais-i-Hind medal. Their majesties sat on thrones with attendants in scarlet and gold liveries behind them, the imperial cadet corps with their pale blue uniforms at their sides, and the whole ceremony was of the most brilliant description.

Their majesties made ample use of their time between the state entry and the great durbar ceremony. On the day after the former King George spent the morning receiving the various native princes, whilst the Queen visited the Kutab Minar, the famous tower some 11 miles from Delhi. In the afternoon their majesties attended the ceremony in connection with the unveiling of the tablet of the all-India King Edward memorial.

The next day King George spent the morning riding through the various durbar camps which cover a vast area to the north of Delhi.

The native princes who arrived for the durbar had their own special camps, arranged in groups according to the provinces from which they came. As those

King George Holds Reception of Officers on Duty at Delhi and Queen Mary Has "Purdah Party"

## NATIVE TROOPS OUT

princes arrived salute after salute of whatever number of guns each chief is entitled to boom across the camp.

In the afternoon their majesties drove in a state carriage to the polo ground, where a crowd estimated at 50,000 had assembled to watch the final football match for the King's cup between the Lancashire fusiliers and the Border regiment, the former of which won after a sharp tussle. The reception accorded to their majesties on this occasion was indescribably enthusiastic. The same evening a torch-light tattoo, with massed bands, was held on the polo ground, and their majesties gave a state dinner at which over 100 guests were present.

The next day, Sunday, their majesties attended in great state the church parade held in the open air, some 8000 troops, besides the officials and their families, being present. The music throughout was provided by the massed bands and a military choir.

His majesty, the King-Emperor, wearing the uniform of a field marshal and accompanied by the Queen-Emress and Lord and Lady Hardinge, reviewed some 50,000 British, Indian and imperial service troops on the great open space beyond the durbar amphitheater. First his majesty inspected the troops, who were drawn up in two long lines. Then the march past took place, lasting one hour and a half.

The chief interest was centered in the imperial service troops, provided by native princes for the service of the Emperor. Several native rulers headed their men in the march past, the child



(Copyright. Photo by London News Agency staff photographer)

Native vendor of coronation portraits and postcards of the King and Queen at Delhi

prince of Bahawalpur, who rode on a huge camel at the head of the Bahawalpur camel corps, receiving a most enthusiastic reception. The young Maharajah of Jodhpur, who led his lancers past the saluting point mounted on a splendid

white Arab, also received a great ovation.

Finally the whole army formed up in mass facing the saluting base and advanced to some 200 yards of where the King-Emperor stood, halted and gave a royal salute. The commander-in-chief then called for cheers for the King-Emperor and the Queen-Emress and a huge roar went up from the vast body of troops as well as from the thousands of spectators who witnessed the review. It was a fine and inspiring sight, the culmination of a great ceremony.

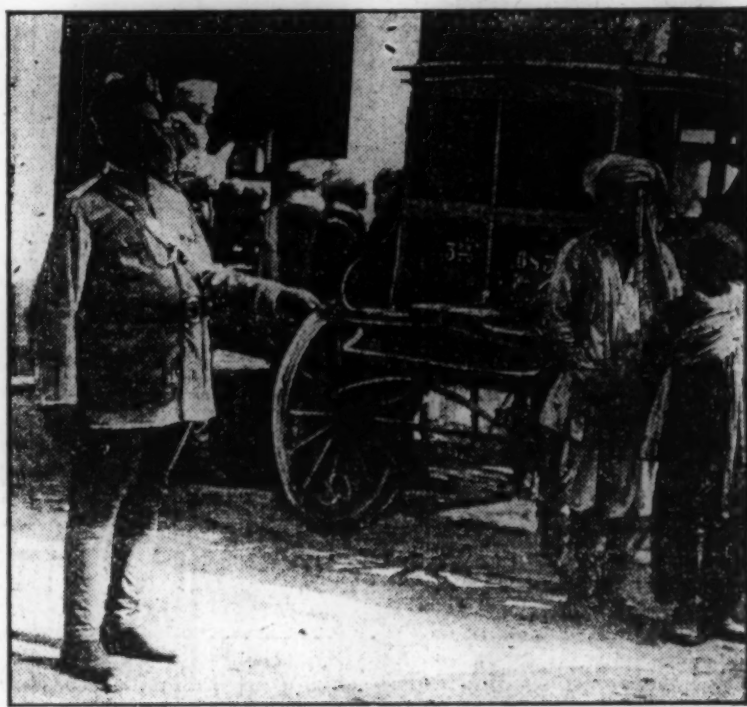
Their majesties then left the ground amid fresh outbursts of cheers and the booming of a royal salute.

## King Presents Colors

On the day previous to the great durbar ceremony King George presented new colors to seven British and two Indian regiments. The scene was a most brilliant one. At the conclusion of the ceremony an unrehearsed incident occurred when his majesty inspected some 800 veterans, spending as much as an hour and a half conversing with these men, and taking the keenest interest in the details of their past services.

That evening their majesties witnessed the final of the polo tournament. The competing teams were the Inniskilling dragoons and the King's dragoon guards, the former of whom won the King's cup, scoring four goals to one. The members of both teams were presented to their majesties, and Queen Mary handed the cup to the winning team.

The morning after the day of the great review, the King-Emperor and Queen-Emress laid the first stones of the new



(Copyright. Photo by London News Agency staff photographer)

An Indian policeman on special duty directing the traffic outside the Delhi railway station

Emperor and Empress Lay First Stones of New Capital City of Delhi With Special Golden Trowel

## RESTORE OLD SITE

capital city of Delhi, King George laying the first and Queen Mary the second, a golden trowel having been manufactured for the occasion. The stones simply bore the date "15 December 1911." A large gathering of officials and ruling princes were present, lending a peculiar brilliancy to the scene. The vicereine, Lord Hardinge, announced that the Maharajah of Gwalior had decided to present a statue of the King-Emperor to the new city on the occasion of its inauguration, and the ceremony concluded with the proclamation by heralds that the capital had been restored to its ancient site.

Later on in the morning the King-Emperor reviewed some 3000 officers and men of the Indian police. Most of the men came from the Punjab, but all provinces were represented. After the inspection was over his majesty presented the king's medals to 77 officers and men. The honor conferred on them by the King-Emperor has given the greatest satisfaction to the force.

The work that has fallen on officers and men in connection with the royal visit has been of the most arduous description, and the manner in which their duties have been carried out is said to have earned the warm approbation of Sir Edward Henry, commissioner of the London police. At the conclusion of the ceremony, hearty cheers were given for their majesties, and the whole occasion partook of that brilliance and enthusiasm which has characterized the various events connected with the royal visit to Delhi.

In the afternoon their majesties were present at a military tournament and point-to-point races, and here again they were the recipients of an enthusiastic welcome.

During the day his majesty sent an aide-de-camp to the press camp to convey to the newspaper correspondents his thanks for the splendid services they had rendered at the durbar.

## DIRECT PRIMARY POSSIBLE YET SAYS SENATOR BRISTOW

WASHINGTON.—Senator Bristow of Kansas takes issue with Walter L. Houser of the La Follette headquarters as to the effect of the action of the Republican national committee in defeating Senator Borah's proposition to permit state committees in states where there are no primary laws to provide for primaries of their own for the selection of delegates to the Republican national convention.

"The action of the national committee," he said, "in no way militates against the various state committees providing for the election by a primary of the delegates to the national conventions, and for the expression on the ballot of a choice for President."

"The statement that delegates so elected would not be seated is ridiculous. No Republican national committee will ever refuse seats to a delegation elected by a majority of the party voters in the state and advised by those voters specifically as to their choice for President."

"A primary provided for under the law of the state is the most desirable. If the laws make no such provision, then a primary under the supervision of the state committee is a far better method of nominating than a convention under the supervision of the state committee."

Senator Bristow renewed his declaration of allegiance to Senator La Follette and asserted his preference for the Wisconsin man over Mr. Roosevelt for the presidency.

## DAMAGES ORDERED FOR CAR SHORTAGE

CLEARFIELD, Pa.—Judge Smith filed a decision Friday in the case of the Puritan Coal Mining Company against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, awarding the coal company damages amounting to \$74,323 for discrimination in the distribution of cars.

## TWO WHOLESALE SHOE COMPANIES WILL BE MERGED

Winch Brothers Company and Clark-Hutchinson Company, two large Boston wholesale shoe concerns, will be merged under one ownership Jan. 1.

The Winch Brothers Company interests were purchased by the Clark-Hutchinson Company. The two companies have a total of \$1,100,000 capital.

The officers of the Winch Brothers Company are J. H. Gibbs, president and treasurer; J. S. Parrish, vice-president; E. L. Fjagg, clerk, and H. C. Fabyan, J. F. Twombly, L. A. Marr, W. P. Winch, directors.

The officers of the Clark-Hutchinson Company are William H. McCloskey, president; George Hutchinson, treasurer and clerk; W. H. McCloskey, George Hutchinson, P. W. Hutchinson, J. F. McElwain, C. J. Prescott and Etta O. Clark, directors.

The two establishments for the present will continue to be distinct in lines of merchandise and working organization.

by Palma Vecchio, we seem to see far into the nature of the man.

In this dreary vault-like recess the glow and glamor of the pride of life seems to have fled into nothing, leaving the dim figures difficult to see but very dignified, purged through and ready to blossom into their true beauty at the touch of the dawn-light that seems to be suffusing the gloom although we cannot yet see it with our eyes. The subject, as usual with Titian, is not of much importance. Or perhaps we should say it is not of much importance to us, for it may have awakened in Titian those thoughts he passed on to succeeding generations with such power, but which they may see independently of what originally awakened them for him.

## CAPT. E. B. COFFIN PASSES AWAY

NANTUCKET, Mass.—Capt. Edward B. Coffin, one of Nantucket's three remaining whaling masters, passed away Friday. His first whaling voyage continued for 40 months. He made for himself an independence on whaling trips, and retired from the ocean many years ago.

## TESSERAE FROM THE CITY OF VENICE

The Accademia—Development of Venetian Painting From Early Efforts to Greatest Achievement in Titian Was Extraordinary, Says European Writer

By MAXWELL ARMFIELD  
(Special to the Monitor)

The development of Venetian painting from early efforts to its greatest achievement in Titian was very much more rapid than that of Florence and other cities of the mainland. It is curious that the school to which it seems to bear most resemblance, that of Siena, was the most conservative, developing more slowly than any other and never attaining anything like the mastery of tools exhibited by Titian and Veronese. It seems today extraordinary that such an advance could be made in one generation as that from the beautiful but very immature little picture of Jacopo Bellini to the perfect mastery of paint evinced by his son Giovanni, and further, that Titian was nearly 50 when Gian Bellini passed away.

But this ceases to be strange when we know a little of the independent nature of the Venetians in all their ways. They not only refused to be dictated to by the church officials of Rome in theological matters, but they allowed their painters a like freedom, so while Angelico and his successors were cramped into formulas of color and design approved by the church, which was their best patron, the Venetian painters were not only left much freer in that particular, but found their patrons more happily in secular guilds and in the wealthy merchants who preferred to furnish their own houses with their commissions. In addition to this was the patronage of the state, which has only been equaled in history in the recent splendid record of the French government and that this is the healthiest form of patronage, the admitted prominence of the Venetian school goes far to prove.

Carpaccio perhaps more than all other Venetian painters made the best use of this freedom. The later artists too often degenerated into license at the instigation of their patrons but Carpaccio while master of the glow peculiar to

Venetian work (and due probably much more to the mentality of the painters than to the pigments with which they worked) also gives us the significance of quite common things in a straightforward way that wins our hearts more permanently than the gaudier charms of more accomplished technicians.

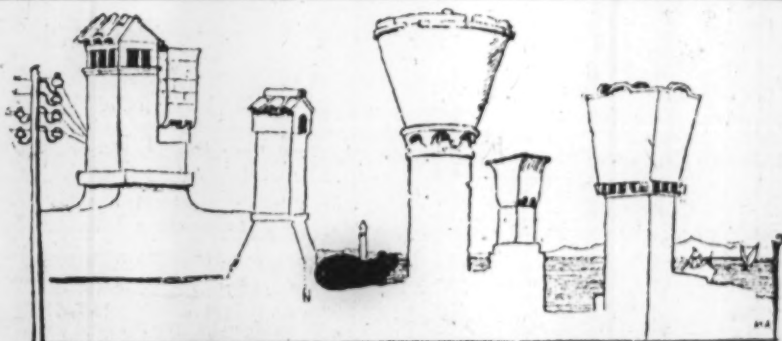
His love of animals especially singles him out from his contemporaries as having a nature more simple and kindly than most and a childlike naivete that often goes very deeply into the meaning of things. For instance, here, in the well known "Vision of St. Ursula," he has by the ingenious disposition of the simple furniture of the Venetian bedroom, made us realize that the girl—so ordinary a sleeper to all appearance—is receiving in fact a divine message and not merely the child with wings that one sees, and which, one feels, Carpaccio himself could also have very well done without. It is in such details as the little red slippers placed carefully at the bedside, pointed a little to the left and right, quite tidy as they should be in such proper surroundings; it is by such simple means, reminiscent of the fairy tale, that Carpaccio ushers us into the land where strange real things hap-

pen, which is only the land of every day when we see it properly.

Although his color, as we now see it, never attains the beauty of Titian's at its best, yet it is more evenly good, and he never perpetrated anything like Titian's "Assumption," here, before which one can think of nothing but the short-comings of chromo-lithography. But this of course is not Titian at his best. Titian's preeminence after all is in his moderate sized easel-pictures which cannot be seen so well in Venice as in Florence, Paris or London.

This is a form of art which Giorgione may be said to have invented to meet the need of migratory merchants who still wished to have pictures about them. True there is the "Presentation of the Virgin," here is a delightful vision; but it is so mainly because of the charming attitude and movement of the child, negotiating the long, long waste of steps, and in the mastery of its general treatment. There is nothing in the picture to give one to think furiously or otherwise, except possibly on the stupidities of our clothing system.

The "Pieta," however, is quite different from all other pictures. In this great gray canvas that he left, to be finished "with reverence," we are told,



(Drawn specially for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)

Tesseræ from Venice

Not for Any One Class

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Clean Daily Newspaper for All Who Read



## UNPARALLELED ERA OF PROSPERITY FOR CHINA, SAYS DR. SUN

(Continued from page one)

names of Tang Shao Yi and Wu Ting Fang, thus avoiding recognition of the Manchus.

A Peking despatch says that Prince Chun, the deposed regent, left Peking on Friday.

Russia's demands in connection with Mongolia are said to have produced a crisis.

### Royal Family Fleeing

(By the United Press)

TOKIO, Japan—Members of the royal family are fleeing in disguise from Peking, according to a despatch from the Chinese capital today.

Prince Chun, the deposed regent, is reported to have disguised himself as a coolie and to have fled with the 7-year-old Emperor. It is reported that he will come to Tokyo. Another report denies that the Emperor was taken away.

The Dowager Empress has announced that she will not leave the palace until the revolutionists are in possession of Peking, but she is reported to have been deserted by the majority of her kinsmen, who believe that they will be executed if they fall into the hands of the republicans.

### U. S. WORKS FOR PEACE IN CHINA

WASHINGTON—State department officials insist that the United States has been doing everything possible to bring about mediation in China, and that in so doing the department has been acting in entire accord with the other five powers interested in China.

There has been no attempt to favor the monarchy at the expense of the republic, it is said, and all of the powers, so far as known here, have observed the strictest impartiality in dealing with the situation.

No immediate recognition of the Chinese republic is contemplated until the imperial power appears to be a thing of the past.

## NEW CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS PLAN SAID TO SATISFY GOV. FOSS

(Continued from page one)

ject of the redistricting committee's plans, Governor Foss is said to have come to the conclusion that the Democratic interests have been well cared for in the proposed new alignment.

The present system of congressional districts was adopted 10 years ago when Massachusetts was allowed 14 congressmen. At that time the aligning was done in such a way that only two sure Democratic districts were provided. The Democrats have succeeded, however, in carrying three ever since, but up to two years ago this is the largest number they could count on.

Under the reapportionment act of Congress, following the taking of the 1910 census, Massachusetts was given two additional congressmen, hence the need of a new alignment of the congressional districts. The fact that under the proposed plan there are to be five instead of three districts, which the Democrats are conceded to be able to carry under normal conditions is regarded with pleasure by the Democratic leaders. They are willing to let well enough alone and are understood to have urged the Governor to do likewise and sign a bill to inaugurate the committee's plan.

On the other hand there is considerable complaining among Republican legislators over the result of the redistricting committee's labors. In this connection it is regarded as significant by some that the only dissenters to the committee's report are Republicans, there being three in all. It is thought likely by many experienced politicians that the chief opposition to the plan will come from Republicans. Whether the opposition will be such as to cause the Republicans as a whole to reject the plan and ask for the appointing of a new redistricting committee, and this has been urged by some, is a matter of much conjecture in political circles.

If those Republicans who favor the committee's plan stand together with the great bulk of Democrats who are said to desire it, there seems to be no reason why it will not be enacted.

### STATE TO ORDER GLOBES IN BULK

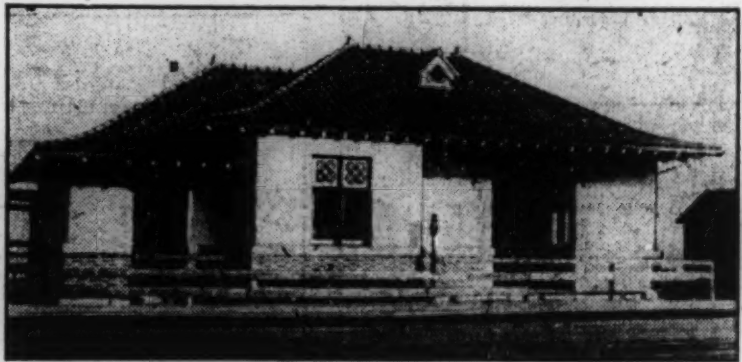
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Another saving of approximately \$5000 a year to the state will be effected through a proposal just issued by the state board of control for the purchase of all the electric light globes used in the capitol and all the state institutions.

The globes will be purchased in bulk. The proposed contract calls for 25,000 bulbs. Heretofore each state institution and department—excepting those at the capitol—have purchased their own electric globes.

### ARGENTINA SHIPS COTTON

The British legation at Buenos Aires reports that the first shipment of raw cotton from Argentina was recently made, when 200 tons of cotton grown in the Chaco were exported to Spain.

### POPE'S HILL STATION IS NEARLY READY



Opening of this building will mark completion of New Haven road improvements begun in 1909

### NEW INBOUND STATION ON NEW HAVEN



This building on the Plymouth division at Neponset will be opened in two weeks

### HARRISON SQUARE STATION FINISHED



This building at junction of New Haven's main line and the Shoreline division will open tomorrow

## JUVENILE COURT ACT FOLLOWED IN WRITING CLOSED TRIALS BILL

(Continued from page one)

shall have a fair, public trial but Mr. Gloag says it has been decided that this does not apply in state courts.

Hosea M. Knowlton, former attorney general of this state was cited as an advocate of such a law before the Legislature when he was in office in 1897. He, like Mr. Gloag, however, argued that as a general thing publicity was desirable. The latter points out that in a strict sense there would still be publicity to a limited extent, since counsel, court officers and witnesses would be present.

No important right would be jeopardized, it was insisted. The judges could be depended on to exercise such powers fairly and justly and then in any case there would be the right to appeal. There was always opposition to an innovation in legal procedure, it was said.

Mr. Gloag said that while he would attend the hearing on his bill and petition when it came before the committee of the Legislature, he would not bring any further personal influence to bear on the measure. He believes the bill should be made law, but purposes to leave it with the Legislature and the people.

He is a resident of South Boston, a graduate of the Harvard law school, and was assistant United States district attorney under the late Sherman Hoar. He has been an associate justice of the South Boston municipal court, and has acted as clerk pro tem of that court at various times for some years.

## STOCKHOLDER LISTS OPENED BY BILL TO OTHER STOCKHOLDERS

Representative Wilton B. Fay of Medford filed today with the clerk of the House a bill providing that lists of stockholders of corporations, with their residences and the number of shares held by each, filed in the office of the tax commissioner shall be open for the inspection of stockholders.

"The law now provides that the lists of stockholders shall be open only to the inspection of the tax commissioner, his clerks and assistants and such other officers of the commonwealth as may have occasion to inspect them for the purpose of assessing or collecting taxes," said William D. T. Trevery, tax commissioner when told about the bill being filed.

## HARRISON SQUARE'S NEW STATION READY FOR PUBLIC OPENING

(Continued from page one)

and thus close the work which started in the late summer of 1909.

The new Harrison square station serves the main line and Shawmut branch at a V thus formed, and is approached by a broad drive from Park street. It is built of gray stone and stucco topped with a red Spanish tile roof. A new signal tower nearby is of the same design.

The other new stations follow the same style of architecture and will be used as inbound stations. Fences have been built between the two outward and two inbound tracks and concrete subways and stairways constructed to connect the separated platforms. The four-track roadbed now extends to the other side of the Neponset river almost to the Atlantic station.

The force at the Harrison square station will be a station master, baggage master, day and night operator. A station agent, assistant agent, baggage master and night agent will be housed at the Neponset stations. A station agent will care for the Pope's Hill stations.

Concrete and steel bridges have been used in abolishing grades at Freeport, Beach, Park and Mill streets, Hamilton's crossing, Dorchester bay inlet and Tenean creek on the main line and Clayton and Adams streets and Dorchester avenue on the branch.

The grade of the roadbed was raised from 14 to 18 feet with grades of 37 and 28 per cent. One overhead bridge was taken away and the tracks carried beneath; all other highways were lowered a little.

### LYNN TO ELECT NAVAL LEADER

LYNN, Mass.—Company E, naval brigade, of this city will elect a company commander on Thursday to take the place of John Balch Blood, who has just received his appointment as a captain, in charge of the Massachusetts naval bureau at Boston.

Lieut. Stephen Decatur, Jr., is the logical successor of Capt. Blood. Lieut. Decatur attended the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis for four years.

James Otis Leman, armorer, is to retire on Jan. 1, and First Lieut. William W. Cunn of company D, eighth infantry, has been appointed to succeed him.

### SPAIN TO PROMOTE FRIENDSHIP

NEW YORK—King Alfonso of Spain being desirous further to promote friendly relations between Spain and all the countries of North and South America, has named a special mission, headed by Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, the Spanish minister to the United States, for the purpose, according to a message to the New York Herald.

We Give **24** Green Trading Stamps

# HENRY SIEGEL CO.

Largest and Finest Restaurant in New England Music 12 to 2

## Second "S. & H." Stamp Anniversary Sale

### Begins Monday, January 1, 1912, in All Departments

30 Extra S. & H. Stamps for the coupon on this page.

Single S. & H. Stamps with purchases of other days.

Double S. & H. Stamps Tuesdays and Fridays (all day).

If you are not a collector of S. & H. Stamps—the best and most popular Trading Stamp in the world—you should begin now. Visit our Premium Parlor on the fifth floor. The extraordinary value of S. & H. Premiums will convince you of the importance of collecting S. & H. Stamps. What woman would refuse, now and then, a handsome piece of Cut Glass or Furniture, without cost, as a gift?

All departments join in this great S. & H. anniversary sale. Thousands of bargains such as you will find nowhere else in New England. Everything to make your visit to our store pleasant and profitable.

Cut out this coupon and bring it with you

This Certificate Entitles the Holder to **30 Extra S. & H. Green Stamps FREE**

With a purchase of \$1.00 or more in addition to all regular and other extra Stamps

**HENRY SIEGEL CO., Boston, Mass.**

New England's Most Popular Store

Certificate Valid After Jan. 1, 1912. Only 1 Certificate Good in 1 Book

# \$30,000 Purchase of Fur Coats

## Muffs and Scarfs.

Comprising the Two Entire Surplus Stocks of

Kornfeld & Shocker, 40 East 22d St., New York, Also Adolph Shapiro, 648 Broadway, N. Y. (Retiring From Business)

All of the season's best styles in Mink, Lynx, Black Fox, Marten, Red Fox, Raccoon, Pointed Fox, Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal, Near Seal, Natural Russian and Black Pony, Marmot, Muskrat, etc.

Fur Coats		Black Lynx Neckwear		Black Fox Neckwear		Natural Mink Neckwear	
\$39.75 Black Suede Coats.	\$25.00	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$12.50 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$12.50 Scarfs	\$12.50
\$42.50 Black Russian Pony, 32 in. long, all sizes, choice	\$29.75	\$25.00 Large Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Large Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Large Scarfs	\$12.50
\$45.00 Black Suede Coats.		\$25.00 Natural Lynx Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Natural Lynx Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Natural Lynx Scarfs	\$12.50
\$49.00 Black Russian Pony, 32 inches long, choice		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
\$52-inch Russian Pony Coats.		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
Values \$50.00, \$55.00, \$70.00		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
Prices \$35.00, \$39.75, \$47.50		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
\$65.00 Nat. Russian Pony Coats.		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
\$70.00 Nat. Russian Pony, heavier trimmed		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
\$75.00 Dark, Heavy Furred Russian Marmot Coats, 35 inches long.		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
Values \$75.00, \$85.00, \$100.00		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
Prices \$60.00, \$69.00, \$85.00		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
\$100.00 Hudson Seal Coats.		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
\$105.00 Hudson Seal Coats.		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
\$125.00 Hudson Seal Coats.		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
40, 50, 52-inch Persian Lamb Coats		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
Values \$165, \$225, \$350, \$400		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
Prices \$98, \$135, \$265, \$298		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
\$57.75 Black Broadcloth Fur Lined Coats		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50
		\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50	\$25.00 Scarfs	\$12.50

1/2 Price

## THREE CITIES READY FOR INAUGURATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

Among the Bay State cities to inaugurate their 1912 municipal governments Monday are Lynn, Somerville and Quincy. At Lynn, at 10 a. m., the newly elected members of the municipal council, Herbert C. Bayrd, commissioner of public property, and Thomas Campbell 2d, commissioner of water and water works, will be sworn into office for two years.

At Quincy the inauguration will be held at the city council chamber Monday at noon, when Eugene R. Stone will take the oath of office.

Mayor Stone will read his inaugural, after which the city council will organize for the year.

A clerk of the council and committees, Exercises for the induction of Mayor Charles A. Burns of Somerville and the board of aldermen for 1912 into office will be held at 10 o'clock next Monday morning in Moore hall, in the Y. M. C. A. building, Somerville.

The board of aldermen will organize and the president, Alderman Joseph O. Knox, will appoint the standing committees for the year.

The new board of aldermen of 21 members is composed of men who are engaged in 16 occupations.

## KING AND QUEEN VISIT CALCUTTA AT END OF TOUR

(By the United Press)

CALCUTTA, India—King George and Queen Mary arrived here today on the last stage of their Durbar trip. They were escorted to Government house through streets made picturesque by cavalry. Their majesties will remain here until Jan. 8, when they will leave for Bombay, en route to England.

During the absence of the King in Nepal as the guest of the native ruler, the Queen visited many historical places in India.

Their imperial majesties received an enthusiastic welcome in Calcutta, and the streets were decorated.

MOTHER AND SON TAKEN OUT Mrs. Bertha Cohen and her son were taken from the building at 204 Bennington street, East Boston during a fire early today. The loss was estimated at \$8000.

## VOTERS ARE TO HEAR MRS. FITZGERALD ON ELIGIBILITY CLAIMS

To lay before the voters her claim to eligibility for the Boston school committee, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, whose status as a candidate has been questioned, though not protested, by the Public School Association, will speak at a big meeting in the Jewish Memorial hall tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. This meeting is expected to be one of the feature events of the campaign.

The Public School Association declares it has not protested her status to the election commissioners because it does not regard her as a formidable candidate and still entertains the hope that she will withdraw from the race and give her support to George E. Brock and Joseph Lee.

Mrs. Fitzgerald emphatically said today that she will not withdraw. She is pushing her campaign to the utmost, she says.

Mrs. Fitzgerald and Randall G. Morris, president of the Public School Association, issued statements last night, the former asserting her eligibility and the latter explaining why the association had not protested.

Mrs. Fitzgerald made public a list of 10 questions which she wishes answered by John F. Moors of the finance commission. She says he is really the head of the Public School Association, and she interrogates him on his interest in the association, on his experience in public school administration and on his views on the appropriateness of politics in this branch of public institution.

One of the features of Mr. Lee's activity campaign yesterday was an address at the Jewish People's Institute, in which he told what he had done in furthering the playground movement. He further pledged himself to its support.

### PENSIONERS FOR BANK TELLERS

George B. Lapham and Albert Smith, tellers at the National Shawmut Bank, known to thousands of business men, will shortly retire on pensions.

### TRAVEL

**SOUTH AMERICA**  
Mr. Leon Collver leaves February 2d with a small party for a remarkable three-month tour, which includes Jamaica, the Spanish Main, Colombia, Panama Canal, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, trans-Andes, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Barbados. An option is given of returning from Rio de Janeiro without extra charge. Arrangements first class throughout. Inclusive charge, \$1285. Also a short tour of twenty-five days in connection with the above at the inclusive charge of \$340. If interested send for literature.

LEON COLLVER,  
80 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

## SHIP WINIFREDIAN SAILS WITH CARGO OF 10,000 TONS

The Leyland line steamship Winifredian, Captain Shepherd, backed out of her berth in East Boston this afternoon and headed down stream bound for Liverpool. She not only carried one of the largest cargoes to be shipped from this port to England in a long time, but also the largest shipment of grain taken out of this port in recent years—111,000 bushels of corn and 100,000 bushels of wheat.

The weight of the cargo was 10,000 tons, while the measurement tonnage was 16,000. The liner drew 30 feet of water.

### WOMEN CARRIED FROM BUILDING

LYNN, Mass.—Women were carried out of the lodging house of Mrs. Mary Gifford at 26 South Common street during a fire there early today. Fifteen lodgers were aroused by Vena Gifford, daughter of the proprietor. The loss is estimated at \$7000.

## ATWOOD PLANS PORTLAND FLIGHT

LYNN, Mass.—Harry N. Atwood, the Swampscott aviator, has completed preparations for his 100-mile flight from the Point of Pines, Lynn, to Portland, Me., on Monday. He will start at 9 a. m. and take a passenger with him in the hydro-aeroplane, the same machine he used in his flight from the Point of Pines to Providence, R. I.

### DR. BRAININ TO SPEAK

Dr. Reuben Brainin, a well-known Jewish writer, will be the principal speaker at Brunswick hall, Brunswick street, Roxbury, tomorrow night. Rabbi M. M. Eichler, Rabbi P. J. Israeli, Rabbi H. H. Rubenowitz and Jacob de Haas will also speak.

### REYES' TRIAL MAY BE DELAYED

MEXICO CITY—The trial of General Bernardo Reyes, revolutionist leader, who surrendered Dec. 23, may not commence before February, the government preferring to allow the pro-Reyes feeling to quiet.

## National Shawmut Bank of Boston

All persons about to open a bank account are requested to consider our facilities for service and our financial strength.

Resources as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency December 5th, 1911—

**\$102,170,554.35**

Of the individual accounts on that date two-thirds carried an average deposit of less than \$1000.



# Leading Events in the Theatrical World

## WILLIAM FAVERSHAM TO ACT NOVEL ROLE; MARGUERITE CLARK APPEARS AS STAR

"The Faun" at the Shubert,  
a Fantastic Society Satire  
—"Baby Mine" at Majestic,  
a Lively Farce

### "COUNTRY BOY" SOON

NOVEL fantastic comedy is offered in "The Faun," the new play by Edward Knoblauch, in which William Faversham will come to the Shubert theater Monday evening for a two weeks' engagement. Mr. Faversham appears as a mythical creature who lives close to nature and who wanders one evening into the garden of Lord Stonbury, who has met with financial reverses that have plunged him into despair. The faun laughs at Stonbury's discouragement, offers to tell him the names of all the future derby winners, which the faun knows as a fellow creature of the horses. In return the faun is to be introduced into society in modern garb by Lord Stonbury. The faun proves a regular bull in a china shop in his efforts to lead the effete Londoners back to nature, but in the end he brings happiness and good sense to several unhappy and worldly people. A charming love story is engineered by the faun throughout the play. The play has been widely praised for the high grade comedy of its lines and situations, and Mr. Faversham has been declared a success in his creation of a novel character. Miss Julie Opp heads the supporting company, which includes Daisy Belmore, Elsie Oldham, Mabel Crawley, H. Nye Chart, Arthur Elliott, Stanhope Wheatcroft, Legai Robinson.



William Faversham who will appear in the title role of "The Faun" at the Shubert.

### MAJESTIC—"BABY MINE"

Miss Marguerite Clark, long popular in musical plays, heads the company which begins an engagement Monday evening at the Majestic in "Baby Mine," a farce by Miss Margaret Mayo. The plot, which has been declared very funny everywhere the play has been given, has to do with the complications that arise when a frivolous childless young wife tries to regain her husband's affection by adopting an infant and pretending that the child is her own. Walter Jones appears as a willing friend of the family and others of the original cast will appear.

### OTHER BOSTON AMUSEMENTS

"The Concert" (Hollis)—Leo Dietrichstein, Miss Janet Beecher and a fine company in the most interesting and genuinely amusing comedy of the present season; produced by Belasco. Second week.

"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" (Park)—Last week of the most laughable play of the current local season, with a clever cast interpreting the manner in which two adventurers exploited a sleepy city. "The Pink Lady" (Colonial)—Miss Hazel Dawn, Frank Lator, John E. Young and Alice Dovey in a musical play of quality, for it has humorous situations and melodies of high grade.

"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" (Boston)—Miss Charlotte Walker and a strong company in a romance of the Virginia mountains which shows her development from a wild maid of the hills into a gentle woman.

Vaudeville at B. F. Keith's—Edgar Atchison Ely in "Billy's Tombstones," a comical farce; Frank Fogarty, minstrel; J. C. Nugent, comedian; Professor Andrews and his "wonder kettle"; the "Three Rubes" in a rural sketch; and others.

"Princess Zim-Zim" (Plymouth)—Miss Dorothy Donnelly and a good company headed by John Barrymore in the bizarre humors of Coney Island side show life. Funny and picturesque. Third week.

"The Wizard of Oz" (Castle Square)—John Craig stock company in one of the most popular extravaganzas of recent years. Finely acted and staged. Second week, twice daily.

"Over the River" (Tremont)—Eddie Foy and a lively company in a musical comedy version of the popular farce, "The Man From Mexico." Final week.

"Mutt and Jeff" (Globe)—Cartoon heroes in characteristic antics in popular musical comedy.

### BOSTON ANNOUNCEMENTS

John Drew is the next star to come to the Hollis Street theater, appearing Jan. 15 in "A Single Man," a polite English society comedy by Hubert Henry Davies.

"Pinafore" with DeWolfe Hopper and Eugene Cowles comes to the Shubert Jan. 15.

"Alias Jimmy Valentine" with H. B. Warner in the leading role is next at the Plymouth.

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Evening With Unusual  
Plays Acted by Amateurs  
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### MR. HERBERT'S VIEW

A hope of amateurs of dramatic art for years will find an expression in the Toy theater, Lime street, which will open Tuesday evening and repeat on Thursday afternoon and evening its first bill.

The executive committee of the Toy theater consists of William C. Willson, Joseph Lindon Smith and Horace B. Stanton. The manager, acting under the advice and direction of the executive committee, is Mrs. Lyman W. Gale. The committee on plays is made up of Mrs. George H. Flebbe (Beulah Marie Dix), Mrs. John Gorham Palfrey and Miss Eugenia Frothingham. The stage directors are H. C. Alley, Livingston Platt and R. S. Jenney. Robert Swasey is assistant to the manager.

The program for the opening performance is as follows:  
"In His House." By George Middleton. Volney..... Henry M. Goodrich  
Claire..... Miss Eugenia Frothingham  
Judith..... Miss Helen McKay  
"Press Cuttings." By George Bernard Shaw.

General Mitchener..... Samuel A. Eliot, Jr.  
The Orderly..... Waldo Glidden  
Balsquith..... William O. Safford  
Mrs. Farrell..... Mrs. Lyman W. Gale  
Mrs. Banger..... Mrs. James S. Lee  
Lady Corintha Fanshaw.....

Mrs. Charles Collins  
"Two Out of Time." By Oliver Herford. Corydon..... Arunah S. A. Brady  
Madeleine..... Mrs. Roland Gray

Mr. Herford and Mr. Middleton will come to Boston for the performance of their plays.  
The plays to be given the second week, Jan. 10 and 18, are "Mellan Bjindingarna" ("Between Engagements"), by Frans Hedberg; translated from the Swedish by Mrs. Andren and Mrs. Gale; and "The Wings" by Josephine Preston Peabody.

Miss Dorothy Jordan will give two dances in the program of the week of Jan. 30. Mrs. Flebbe is at work on "Dis-honored," a play from the Hungarian, which will probably be the closing bill of the season.

The scenery for the first plays has been made under the direction of Mr. Alley and Mr. Platt from designs by Mr. Platt; the painting done by Mr. Platt with the assistance of Mr. Collins and Mr. Swasey.

The subscription list is full for Tuesday evenings, but there are still seats for Thursday afternoons and evenings.

### CERCLE FRANCAIS PLAYS

The Cercle Francais of Harvard will present its twenty-fifth annual production "L'Exilance" by Melhiac and Delavigne, "Les Absents" by Alphonse Daudet, and "Permettez Madame," by Labiche and Delacour, at Jordan hall, Jan. 18 and 20, at 8:15 p. m. All three comedies are animated and playful in character, with touches of deeper feeling, and are happy examples of the lighter side of their noted authors' work. Seats are on sale at Herrick's, of John Weare at 23 Dunster hall, Cambridge, and at the hall on the nights of the performances.

### CHURCH ARRANGES WINTER LECTURES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A series of public meetings for the discussion of social and civic problems has been arranged for Sunday evenings in January and February in the Church of the Unity. The speakers will be: Jan. 7, John Mitchell, "The Philosophy, Purposes and Ideals of the Trade Union Movement"; Jan. 14, Prof. John Nolen of Boston, "City Planning and the Civic Spirit"; Jan. 21, Booker T. Washington, "The Race Problem"; Jan. 28, Benjamin C. Marsh of New York, "Need We Have the Poor Always With Us?"; Feb. 4, Warren F. Spaulding, Boston, "Prison Problems"; Feb. 11, Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, Feb. 18, Prof. Daniel Evans, Cambridge, "The Church and Social Reconstruction."

### MAYOR W. T. SHEA AS HONOR GUEST

QUINCY, Mass.—Heads of departments at city hall will tender a dinner to Mayor William T. Shea at a Boston hotel this evening. Mayor Shea retires from the position of chief executive Monday after a service of four years, the longest in the history of the city.

Mayor Shea will be given a dinner by the Copeland Club at St. Mary's hall, West Quincy Monday evening. Other guests will be Mayor-elect Eugene R. Stone, former Mayor Charles M. Bryant, the Rev. T. C. Martin of the West Methodist Episcopal church and the Rev. Henry T. Grady of St. Mary's church.

### DR. FLEISCHER TO SPEAK

"Woman's Awakening" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Dr. Charles Fleischer before the Alice Stone Blackwell circle at the Civic Service house on Salem street Sunday evening. There will also be a concert.

## DRAMA LEAGUE MAN ESTIMATES QUALITY OF SEASON'S PLAYS

Frank Chouteau Brown of the Drama League of Boston has made an exhaustive compilation of theatrical statistics for his organization. The paper in part is as follows:

"From the opening of the Boston theaters in the fall to the first day of January we have had 26 American plays of 844 performances, five French plays of 117 performances, three English plays of 81 performances, one Irish engagement giving 42 performances (all classed as "drama"), one Viennese play of 16 performances, and one Hungarian play of 24 performances, a total of 37 plays and 1124 performances, of which only 294 have been of 11 musical plays, 327 of seven farces, 314 of 11 dramas (including the Irish Players as a single engagement), 110 of three melodramas and 89 of five comedies, "The Blue Bird" of 69 and the Shakespearean engagement of Sothern and Marlowe for 16 performances (seven Shakespearean plays).

"During a part of this fall the Drama League of Boston has been in existence, and its playgoing committee has attended 26 plays and issued bulletins dealing with eight engagements: The Irish plays of 42 performances—Miss Dudeslack 16, "The Blue Bird" 69, "Nobody's Widow" 14, "Pomander Walk" 41, "Chantecler" 16, "Seven Sisters" 24, Madame Simon 16, besides the "Eager Heart" bulletin, a performance not coming in the regular theater, a total of 238 performances bulletined out of 1124, and of eight plays from a total of 37. In other words, whereas unbuletined plays have had an average run of 30 performances, those bulletined have averaged runs of 29 performances, which, considering that no less than four of these were limited to engagements of two weeks' length before they opened, is a record not as bad as might have been expected. At least two engagements among those bulletined—the Irish Players and "The Blue Bird"—were more successful than had been expected and were several times extended.

In a complicated summing up Mr. Brown shows that the figures prove this a rather more interesting season so far than that of last year, summing that up in the same way.

## NEWS BRIEFS

**WHOLESALE GROCERY PLANNED**  
ST. LOUIS—The retail grocers of St. Louis are planning to establish a \$500,000 wholesale grocery house in St. Louis. The site of the establishment has not yet been selected.

**ORE ROAD NEAR COMPLETION**  
BRainerd, Minn.—New Years day is expected to see the completion of the Cuyuna northern railroad, connecting Brainerd with the Cuyuna iron range, as steel is already laid to within less than a mile of the mine workings. The Soo already is on the ground.

**NEW TRAINMASTER FOR DALLAS**  
DALLAS, Tex.—The office of trainmaster in charge of Dallas terminals has been created by the Santa Fe and A. E. Hutchinson, formerly trainmaster of the Beaumont division, with office at Beaumont, has been installed in that office.

**KANSAN HONORED AT OXFORD**  
KANSAS CITY—William J. Bland, a son of Meigs Bland, St. John avenue, and a student at the University of Oxford on a Rhodes scholarship, was recently elected secretary of the Oxford Union Society. He is the first American and first Rhodes scholar ever elected to an office in this society.

**GIVES \$240,000 MORTGAGE**  
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—The People's Electric Railway Company, which is building an electric line from Muskogee to Tahlequah, recently filed with the register of deeds a first mortgage of \$240,000. The mortgage is due in two years.

**WISCONSIN BANK ADDS CAPITAL**  
MADISON, Wis.—Commissioner of Banking A. E. Kuolt has approved an amendment to the charter of the Bank of Green Bay, authorizing an increase of capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

**CITY HALL WILL COST \$500,000**  
FT. WORTH, Tex.—Niles, the packing house town, on the north side, is to have a city hall of brick with stone trimmings. The size will be 24x60 feet, one story, and the contract price is close to \$500,000. The location will be just south of the oil mill on the joint tracks.

**UNIVERSITY GETS \$25,000**  
DALLAS, Tex.—The largest individual donation to the Southern Methodist University received from outside of Dallas was received recently when Mrs. Dora Roberts of Big Spring made a gift of \$25,000 to the institution.

**TEXAS LUMBER INTERESTS SOLD**  
WAXAHACHIE, Tex.—H. D. Timmons, who has been engaged in the lumber business in Waxahachie 22 years, sold out recently to D. H. Thompson. The consideration was about \$20,000.

## Special Announcement

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## MAN WITHOUT A PARTY SEEN AS SIGNIFICANT SIGN OF TIMES

Men Anxious to Define  
Themselves Politically but  
Unable, Yet World's Affairs  
Plowing Steadily On

### THOUGHT THE CURE

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

ONE of the most curious sights to be observed in America and England today is the anxiety of men to define themselves politically and their inability to do so. The old names are still here with the addition of some new of the history of the old parties is still what it was and men instinctively cling to the old designations and the old formulas of discussion, nevertheless the parties have gone and the political world now faces a situation where that fact must be acknowledged. Except to those that are by constitution fondler of an experiment than a fact and that probably do not constitute anything like a majority, either in the United States or in Great Britain, such a situation is disquieting, so far as the average man ever is consciously disturbed over important questions. I doubt whether he is so disturbed, having a natural prejudice against cataclysms and a good working instinct for reasonable methods of thinking, though he is suspicious of repining. But whether he repine or not in his thinking, he must for practical and wholly proper purposes have a party, because it assembles his political tendencies and more or less codifies his wishes. And at the present moment he is very hard put to it to find one of these havens of opinion. We said that the names remain; so they do in plenty, but they do not mean enough so far as tangible results are concerned. When a man calls himself a Tory or a Progressive he is only doing something secondary. That in reality only asks the question, For what do these designations stand? A man that has adopted a fine political name that once stood for a definite policy and something that was answered in the hearts of thousands, but now is no more than a husk, is in the position of possessing a velvet collar and no overcoat.

The reader can see and has seen how men are looking hither and thither for some compact and orderly way in which their political demands may be expressed and for the moment are confused when they do not see the old ways meeting the need. If the reader feels equal to a paradox, we shall say that the need of a party shows the folly of party; this is no more water tight than any other paradox, but the reader knows what we mean. If party, as party, had the power of self-renewal, if in itself and as itself it were all and provided all that the political instinct of men might need, the spectacle would never be provided as it is today of the affairs of the world flowing steadily on, at least toward change, leaving the old parties behind like so many empty crates, bobbing about in the harbor pools left by an ebb tide. For the time being men are thus left to the labor of paying for believing that an organization, a name and no more, can do their thinking for them. The old parties were perfectly good in their day and served their purpose fully, but that was because they represented a certain number of subjects on which the members of the party were willing to bestow the pains of alertness. Man becomes customary and leans and clings to forms and names unless he watch closely what has been accomplished and what has not. If he does this he compares and comparison is enlightenment, but if he does not compare the attitude of day before yesterday suits him for the work of today, in which case he becomes a traditionalist but not by any means a conservative. A conservative is simply a man that does not agree with you.

This is what is happening today; men say with a noble emotion: "Here is the basket of American liberty, on these monuments rests our title to be the grandest, the most glorious, etc." and point to a chest labeled whichever way you please. Sometimes in their zeal they dash their figurative fist upon the box, and sometimes break the cover to show nothing at all inside; again in a mood for philosophical inquiry they open the box with the same result. They are disappointed; it was a good box, compact, well looking and extremely easy to carry from place to place, but now there is only a little dust in it. Above

all, it really held a good deal that was important once upon a time. It is not anybody's fault; it was simply the mistake of supposing that the box held all that would ever be needed. Naturally when this pulverization is first exposed men are a good deal surprised and discomposed; they had comfortably thought that the box held a stock of responsibilities that would never need renewing; it is heart breaking to put your conscience in a safe receptacle, and when everything seems to be going smoothly, to find that it has worn out or gone to powder, and that another and better must be provided.

Above all, it is unpleasant even to fancy a sense of the lack of direction. One turns and turns again to the old order; it stands silent, its work is done, it neither approves nor disapproves. At least one ceases to turn to it and looks about for a new. Men wish to do what is right; we doubt whether a real political party was ever founded to do anything that was not right; if those that organized it were mistaken, so much greater the pity, but a party that no longer can interpret men's serious aspirations is not even a mistake, it is nothing. The desire to do right, that one may almost call the convention of mankind, goes on, it exists always in men, yet, accustomed as they have become to delegating its expression and its defense to a party, they find themselves blocked for a space when it appears that their agent is no longer an efficient agent, much less existent. Their state, however, is no worse than one of temporary and inconvenient surprise and will not last long, its continuance, indeed, depending on no more than their willingness to think for themselves. Such a state was to be beheld in Europe in the last years of the eighteenth century and in England, though in a less degree. Great as were the constitutional changes wrought at the same time in America, they were the results of a long preparation and the problems that confront the United States are many of them those the old world already has had to face. In new world and old, the relinquishment of old systems and the consequent perturbation in politics and economy, have had the same spring in the necessity for the recognition of the independence of thought.

## MAGAZINE WRITER TO OPEN COURSE

Different stages of present day economic development will be discussed by speakers in five lectures to be given in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, under the auspices of the Socialist party on Jan. 1, 15, 22 and 29 and Feb. 5. Charles Edward Russell, magazine writer and author, will open the course on New Year's evening.

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in each

Monday's Monitor



Amusing scene of cross-purposes in Belasco's production of "The Concert" at the Hollis

## MUSICAL COMEDIES ARE IMPROVING SAYS MR. HERBERT

Victor Herbert believes that the day of the slipshod musical comedy is declining and that the light opera of good musicianship is coming into its own. The developing musical taste of the country is gradually eliminating quacks, and the farce with music is gradually giving way to the better musical comedy and the light opera.

"A musician gets his inspiration from the entire theme, from the general emotional effect," Mr. Herbert said recently, "and often writes excellent music, inspired music, to lyrics that are commonplace. But a commonplace lyric necessarily handicaps him; he may often overcome that handicap by the mere force of his inspiration and his feeling for music."

"The musician is a great deal like the builder of the Brooklyn bridge—he sees in his mind, by his imagination, the completed musical project just as the builder of that bridge saw in his mind

the completed bridge. That completed vision gives him the inspiration for working out the details so that they harmonize into a perfect whole. "A light opera may be, and very often is, just as perfect in its way as a grand opera, and is often more difficult to write. The imagination seems to play more freely and easily about the big emotions, but some musicians get equal pleasure from writing the two kinds of music."

"A real musician must have an individuality, a style of his own, just as has the poet, the painter and the novelist. He can't escape from that personality. Mendelssohn's music is all alike—'reminiscent'—but you never hear him criticized for that."

### "THE COUNTRY BOY"

One of the successes of last season in New York was Edgar Selwyn's comedy, "The Country Boy," which has for its theme the appealing story of a country youth who found himself finally in his native village after a hard experience in the city where competition was too much for him. The piece begins a Boston run Jan. 8 at the Park theater.



Miss Marguerite Clark, in "Baby Mine" at the Majestic, makes stella debut here



## PICTURES AND POEMS SIDE BY SIDE

Goethe's Labor as an Artist No Detriment to His Poetic Work, Says M. Gaston  
Raphael in Recent Article in L'Art et les Artistes

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—A recent number of L'Art et les Artistes contains an article by M. Gaston Raphael on the less generally known side of Goethe's work, his art.

M. Amand Dayot, the founder of the periodical L'Art et les Artistes conceived the idea of visiting Goethe's house at Weimar and photographing and publishing some of his drawings. He obtained the necessary permission and several examples of the poet's work are reproduced with M. Raphael's review.

From Goethe's own published memoirs we know that his childhood was spent in the atmosphere of art and culture. His father was a lover of Italian literature and art. From a journey through Italy he had brought back many drawings and pictures which he used to explain in detail to his son. He received a careful education also from tutors, and his taste for art was further directed by a French officer, a cultivated, art-loving man who was quartered upon the Goethes when the French troops entered Frankfurt during the seven years' war.

It is small wonder that all through his life his tastes lay between poetry and art. In 1765, when he was studying at Leipzig, he could be found more frequently at the Academy of Painting than at the university classes. He was destined to be a lawyer, and his father sent him for some months to Wetzlar, where the high court was sitting, to perfect his practical forensic knowledge. But this study was of little interest to him, and he neglected it for the occupations more suited to his tastes, and it was with feelings of intense relief that he accepted the invitations of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar to visit him for some weeks. (The weeks grew into months and years, and it was in Weimar that he at last made his home.)

L'Art et les Artistes says, writing of his work as an artist: "Goethe does not attempt to produce a finished or a detailed work intended to convey to others what he himself has seen and felt. What he wishes is to record his own momentary impression, so that he may be able in the future to revisit old

scenes. His artist's work never disappeared entirely. At times it held the first place in his life. He always took it seriously, worked conscientiously and with conviction, and went much farther than a simple amateur. Nevertheless he was not a great artist. He concedes that himself. He does not give much proof of individuality. He was not original in his work, which varied under every passing influence."

"Should we infer from this," writes M. Raphael, "as certain of his critics affirm, that Goethe would have done better to devote his whole time to poetry? We think not. His artistic work could not harm his poetry, following so closely, as it does, the growth of his artistic conceptions. We see side by side his landscapes and his poems on nature, his ancient ruins and classic verses; we see him, pen or pencil in hand, studying clouds as an artist, and as a savant. Far from having obstructed his progress as a poet Goethe's painting and drawing seem rather to have gone step by step with it, and given it inspiration."

## Exhibitions to Be Open Next Week

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue, corner Museum Street.—Open from 9 to 5. Admission 25 cents. Free all day Saturday and Sunday after 1 o'clock. French engraved portraits; exhibition of lace owned by the museum.

Exhibitions at following galleries are open from 9 to 5 daily, except Sunday, and are free:

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street.—Engravings by Axel Haig.  
Vose's Gallery, 320 Boylston Street.—Exhibition of old portraits.  
Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street.—Water colors by F. Hopkinson Smith; paintings by Martin Boyd Allen and Jean Oliver; photographs of Old Salem by Frank Cousins.  
Carrig-Rohane Shop, 20 Copley Hall.—Exhibition of sketches.

## MR. WIDENER PAID A MILLION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It is said that no less than £200,000 has been paid by Mr. Widener, an American, for three Rembrandts which belonged to Lord Wimborne's collection. These are "The Circumcision," "St. Paul" and the "Portrait of a Gentleman." Mr. Widener possesses seven fine Rembrandts, which include "The Mill," which lately left England after the attempt to raise a public subscription for its purchase failed.

## MURAL ART IDEAS SHOWN

Sixty-Four Designs Submitted for the Decoration of Chelsea (Eng.) Town Hall

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The idea of applying to local artists to come forward and join in the decoration of the walls of the Chelsea town hall has taken such definite shape that an exhibition of designs for mural paintings is now on view there. Chelsea is the home of the arts in London and if any district in the city can evolve a scheme of painting worthy of the honor proposed, Chelsea is certainly the place from which it may be expected. The Chelsea Arts Club was called upon by the promoters of the movement to collaborate with them in placing before experienced judges an efficient scheme for the decoration of the great hall.

The judges chosen by vote of the club to decide between the rival merits of the designs were John Sargent, Wilson Steer and Mr. Rickards, an architect. No more efficient men could have been selected, while the scheme proposed gives ample opportunity for thoughtful and

interesting handling and the production of something thoroughly good.

The four panels were to be entrusted to members of the club and the designs were to be representative of the men and women who have helped to make Chelsea famous in history, the subjects being (1) great artists, (2) famous writers, (3) leaders of religion and science and the art of music, (4) kings, queens, soldiers and statesmen. In all this there was plenty of scope for fine work.

Sixty-four designs have been submitted, but the names of the artists have not been revealed. There has been plenty of guessing, too, as the decision of the judges has also been kept back. The one thing lacking has been the presence of any very attractive, bold or telling piece of work. Here and there some one has caught the spirit of wall decoration and has emerged with a broader outline, a stronger silhouette than his fellows, but on the whole the result is disappointing.

The idea remains good, however, and is a step in the right direction.

## TAPESTRIES AT MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS



(By permission of the Museum of Fine Arts)  
Half of tapestry, "The Crossing of the Red Sea," one of the finest tapestries owned by Boston Museum of Fine Arts

EXPERTS differ as to which is the finer of the two great tapestries hanging on opposite sides of the large tapestry gallery at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. One of them represents "The Crossing of the Red Sea." It was purchased from the Otis Norcross fund in 1895.

The other, "The Creation of Eve and Scenes in the Life of Christ," was presented to the museum by Mrs. John Harvey Wright in memory of her son, Eben Wright, and her father, Lyman Nichols. These tapestries are part of the textile collection, which contains more than 6500 pieces, varying in size from a wall tapestry 14x27 feet in dimensions to a scrap of lace a few inches long; and ranging from the beautiful fine linens of the fifth dynasty of Egypt to the intricate productions of the Jacquard loom of the nineteenth century.

The first gift to the textile department in 1871 was the fine Flemish tapestry in the eighteenth century room called "The Triumph of Peace," which was presented by Miss Ida Deacon. This tapestry probably was brought to America at the time of the French revolution and hung for many years in the old Deacon house on Washington Street. The tapestries show to good advantage on the high walls of the museum galleries, enrich the library and lend color to the rotunda.

"The Crossing of the Red Sea" is a Flemish tapestry of silk and wool, enriched with gold thread, made about 1500. The composition is interesting. It shows the figure of Moses standing on a pleasant shore and surrounded by the children of Israel in medieval costumes, as he points out the superiority of their position, while the Egyptians, struggling in the Red Sea. The restful, vertical lines of composition on the right contrast with the broken diagonals on the left, and the larger masses of rich blue and red on the right show further contrast with the lighter broken tones on the left. The narrow border of roses with thorny stems, tied at intervals with ribbons, is characteristic of the period.

The Wright tapestry of "The Creation of Eve, and Scenes from the Life of Christ," is also Flemish, of silk and wool,

but made, perhaps, a little earlier, between 1450 and 1500.  
This tapestry was brought from Spain in 1804 and has aroused wide interest and discussion abroad. M. Desreux, curator of tapestries of the Royal museum at Brussels, considers that it was made from designs by Justus von Chené, while Dr. Bode of Berlin says that it was probably made after a cartoon by Van der Gist. The story is represented in four different panels separated by jeweled columns. Great variety is shown in the patterns on the broadened gowns and some beautiful bits of graded color appear in the wings of the angels.  
At the end of this room is hung another large tapestry loaned by John R. Wright, the son of Mrs. Wright, donor of the works already described. It represents the story of David and Bathsheba told in five panels.

Beside "The Crossing of the Red Sea" hangs a representation of the battle of Teinuss, B. C. 218. This is a genuine Brussels tapestry, as is shown by a shield flanked by two B's for Brussels and Brabant, in the lower selvage beside the monogram of the weaver. This was loaned by Arthur A. Carey.

An interesting tapestry of a different sort, belonging to the Ross collection, is hung in the southwest corner and depicts a pleasant field planted with flowers, among which birds and animals disport themselves. Across the top is seen a medieval castle town. The general tone of this hanging is blue and green, with soft brown tones used in depicting the animals. This type of design is called "verdure" tapestry.

In the seventeenth century room a Flemish "verdure" with large leafy scrolls and bright colored birds, is hung, and in the eighteenth century room, in the library corridor are verdures.

An interesting French tapestry hangs over the door of the sixteenth century room. This represents two of "The Miracles of the Sacrament" and has a delightful rose tone predominating. It dates from early in the sixteenth century and two scenes from the same subject are in the collection of the Louvre.

Two tapestries hung in the rotunda are loaned by Mrs. James A. Garland and are called "Portiere de Mars" and

"Portiere de Triomphe." They were made from popular designs by Charles le Brun, probably in the Gobelin manufactory. "The Assumption of the Virgin," in the seventeenth century room, is an unusually good piece, fine in execution, with much silk and gold used in the weaving.

The earliest tapestry works were in Flanders and the workmen trained there were taken to France, Italy, England and Germany, where other successful manufactories were established. The height of the tapestry industry's prosperity was during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

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## AUSTRALIA CHANGING ITS ARBITRATION ACT

Amending Bill Calls Forth Criticism by Opposition in Federal Parliament and Government Has Warning

## MEASURE IS SCORED

Australia's amendments to her federal arbitration act deserve special attention at present, partly because of the interest attaching to any attempt to achieve industrial peace and partly because the Labor party is in the saddle of both houses of the Commonwealth. The following special article throws light on some points under discussion:

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A bill to amend the federal arbitration act was introduced in the House of Representatives by the prime minister at the beginning of October. Amendments were requested by a deputation after the high court's judgment in the engine driver's case.

This judgment, which terminated long and costly litigation, brought by the Engine Drivers Union, laid it down that under the act there can be no craft organization, that the members of a trade cannot organize irrespective of their employers. Workers, said the court, must organize in industries, and according to the grouping of employers and not of themselves.

The judgment is met by two clauses in the new bill. Clause 2 provides that from the definition of "industrial dispute" there be omitted the words "arising between an employer or an organization of employers on the one part, and an organization of employees on the other."

"Industry" Defined  
The most important amendment is that in clause 3, which gives the following:

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ing new definition of an "industry": "Industry includes (a) any business, trade, manufacture, undertaking or calling of employers on land or water; (b) any calling, service, employment, handicraft or industrial occupation or avocation of employees on land or water; and (c) a branch of an industry and a group of industries.

The definition in the principal act expressly includes "persons engaged in domestic service and persons engaged in agricultural, viticultural, horticultural and dairying pursuits." One effect of the amendment is to bring these sections of workers under the arbitration act. Registrations of associations are to be deemed as effective as if the bill had been an act at the time of registration. Intimidating is to be regarded as "altering an employee's position to his prejudice." The penalty for prejudicing a worker because of his connection with an organization is increased from £20 (\$100) to £50 (\$250). The penalty for the employee who ceases work because his employer is a member of an organization applying for registration or entitled to an award is raised from £10 to £25.

Section 21 of the principal act is amended so that a certificate by the registrar may declare that "a specified industrial dispute exists and extends beyond the limits of a state."

## Mr. Irvine Attacks

Mr. Irvine, a prominent member of the opposition, submitted the amending bill to the most searching criticism.

Mr. Deakin had moved as an amendment on the motion for the second reading of the bill the introduction of these words: "that no measure the effect of which will be to concentrate in any one person the control of all the conditions of carrying on all the industries of this continent can be other than impracticable and fraught with danger to the whole community."

Mr. Hughes, the attorney-general, asked Mr. Irvine whether the amendment were directed against the whole bill or some particular clause, to which Mr. Irvine replied:

"It is obviously directed against the clause for crafts representation because that is the part of the bill which takes it completely out of the region in which all arbitration legislation has hitherto been kept. Hitherto organization has been for the purpose of enabling both sides to be represented in the determination of a judicial or quasi-judicial dispute. Now we are going to say, 'Let the whole of the carpenters throughout Australia, let the whole of the plumbers throughout Australia, let the whole of any particular handicraft throughout Australia, organize themselves into so many vast unions.'"

## Employers Handicapped

"I am not saying a word against their organization, but I am saying a good deal against the recognition of such unions in an arbitration bill. They have only then to go through some formality, and it is a mere formality, of appearing to make a common demand against all their various employers, to bring themselves before the court. The various employers, however, with whom they have to deal are men who have no nexus—nothing in common, they cannot join together and associate for the purpose of meeting that particular demand, and the court then is faced with a matter which is not a judicial determination at all."

"Let me tell honorable members opposite that they may press their legis-

lation too far. They may press it to a point at which it will become apparent to everybody that what they call a court is not a court, and that what Justice Higgins said at the beginning was true, and was even less than the truth, namely that he was called upon to exercise, not a judge's functions, but the functions of a legislator.

## Benefits Costly

"If they do this thing they will be practically taking away all judicial character from the court and making its function purely legislative. A good deal has been said about the great benefits derived from the court. I am inclined to question whether the fruits of its establishment have been so great as has been said, but it would not be at all wise at this stage to say very much upon the matter. Any new institution must be given considerable time before it is properly tried and this is a new institution."

"I have no doubt it has done good in some cases, but it has done that good at the cost of such an enormous expenditure by both parties, that it is questionable whether it is the best machinery that can be devised. I am very much afraid that you have a seed-bed of constitutional points in this bill."

## ART TEACHERS TO PASS CLOSER EXAMINATIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A new system approved by the standing committee of advice for education in art has been devised by the board of education for the improvement of the existing arrangements for examinations in art. It will, in 1813, be possible for a teacher to obtain a certificate for teaching after a course of studies covering six or eight years, and terminating at the age of 21, or later, according to the time actually given to the course. A more advanced course can also be taken if desired at the Royal College of Art. The board are of opinion that those in whose hands the appointment of teachers rests must be careful to acquaint themselves with the applicants' power of practising some branch of fine or applied art, in addition to the test of the mere examination work.

## LEGAL NOTICE

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by William Wilson to Edward C. Harrington, dated Nov. 10, 1908, and recorded in Suffolk Registry of Deeds, Book 3410, page 357, will be sold at public auction, upon the premises on Tuesday, the 23rd day of January, 1912, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, all and singular the premises covered by said mortgage deed, namely: a certain parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, subject to a prior mortgage situated in that part of said Boston called South Boston, and bounded and described as follows: Southerly by Eighth Street, so-called, nineteen and twenty-five hundredths (19.25) feet; westerly by land formerly of the Warren Association by a line parallel with and distant sixty (60) feet, easterly from H Street, fifty-nine (59) feet; northerly by a passageway three (3) feet wide nineteen and thirty-nine hundredths (19.39) feet; easterly by land now or formerly of Mitchell Lincoln fifty-nine (59) feet, containing one thousand one hundred and thirty (1140) feet more or less, with the common right to other abutters to use the said three (3) feet passageway, being the same premises conveyed to said Wilson by deed of Mary A. Buck of Millbury, in the county of Worcester, dated June 11, 1900, and recorded with Suffolk Registry of Deeds, Book 3371, page 42. Bid premises will be sold subject to the taxes for the year 1911. EDWARD C. HARRINGTON, Mortgagee, WM. E. McKEE, atty., 1650 Exchange Bldg., Boston, Mass.



# News of Interest to Automobilists

## LAST BIG AUTO SHOW FOR MADISON SQUARE TO OPEN NEXT WEEK

Part One Will Comprise Pleasure Vehicles and Accessories With Trucks Predominating in Part Two

### PLAN SPECIAL DAYS

NEW YORK—Next Saturday evening the portals of Madison Square Garden will open upon the grand climax of the long career of that structure—the twelfth national automobile show. Not only is it planned to be the best motor car exhibit held there, but the last show of any sort, for the building is to be demolished immediately the show closes Jan. 20.

The opening week will see an array of pleasure cars and accessories exceeding in grandeur and volume anything yet before shown to the public here in the form of an automobile show. Part two, running from Jan. 15 to 20, will be devoted to commercial vehicle interests representing the most progressive industry existing today. Greater strides have been made in this one industry during the past five years than almost any three others mentioned. It has made even greater proportionate progress than the pleasure car industry. Close to 500 exhibitors will display goods during the two weeks. Sixty makers of complete cars will exhibit in part one and 355 concerns will have accessories displayed and in addition to these there will be 19 makes of motorcycles. Not only is quality to be found on all sides but quantity as well. All of the cars in the main arena will be sheltered by a gigantic oriental rug, which weighs three tons and is stretched across the entire ceiling of the Garden. The general color scheme of the decorations is to be crimson and gold. More than \$1,000,000 worth of complete cars will be on exhibition, while it is practically impossible to place a valuation on the accessory displays.

Following the precedent set other seasons, there will be two society nights—Tuesday, the 9th, and Thursday, the 11th. Monday afternoon, Jan. 8, there will be a theatrical matinee to which many prominent players have been invited.

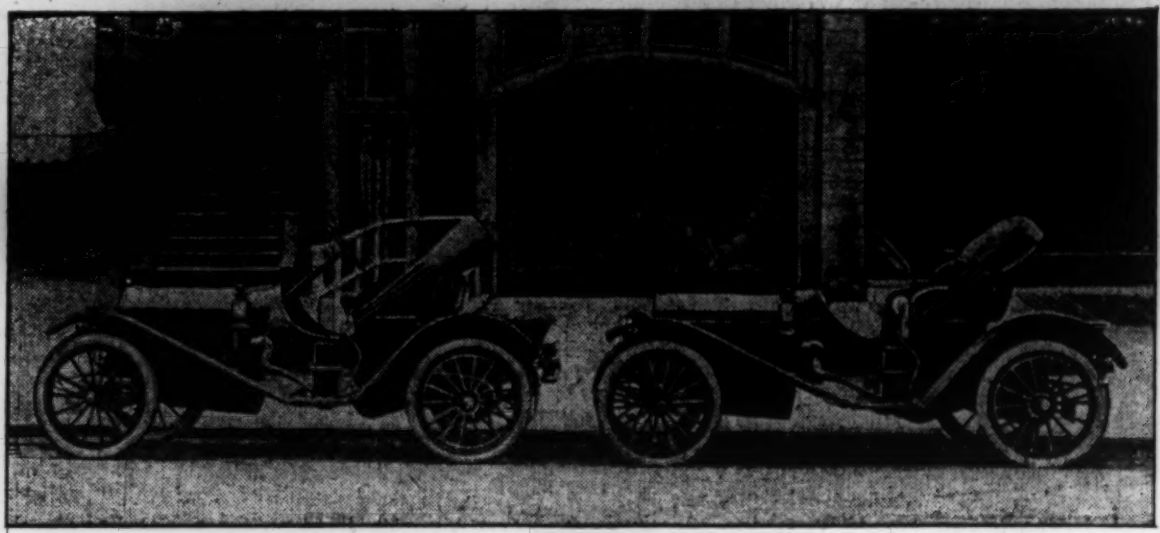
The show, as in previous years, has been departmentized. On the main floor and elevated platform during the first week of the show will be found only gasoline pleasure cars. Electric pleasure vehicles and motorcycles will be located in the luncheon. Cars will be exhibited in the exhibition hall, also; and in the concert hall and basement will be found a comprehensive line of accessories.

During part two period gasoline commercial vehicles will be exhibited on the main floor and also on the elevated platform. Electric commercial cars will be located on the elevated platform, while accessories will be exhibited in all other parts of the Garden.

#### GET BEST LUBRICANTS

By the substitution of better lubricants, carefully selected and used, an extra load may be handled by an old engine.

## TWO ATTRACTIVE LITTLE RUNABOUTS



TWO OF THE LATEST MODELS OF THE METZ 22 AUTOMOBILE SOLD TO THE CITY OF BOSTON

### NEW FIRM FORMED TO HANDLE SELDEN AUTOS IN BOSTON

It has been officially announced today for the first time that C. F. Whitney and C. H. Barney will represent the Selden Motor Vehicle Company of Rochester, N. Y., as their Boston agents under the name of "The Whitney-Barney Company," and that they will open their new salesroom for the sale of the famous Selden car at 823 Boylston street.

Since Mr. Whitney has severed his former connections with the companies that he formerly represented there has been much speculation as to his plans for the future, as well as to the selection of cars that he would make. Mr. Whitney has been looking the field over for some time past and his selection has been made after due deliberation. He has had many flattering offers from various large companies to be represented in Boston, and the Selden Motor Vehicle Company is to be congratulated upon securing a man of such splendid reputation in automobile circles for their representative.

In speaking of his final selection of the Selden car, Mr. Whitney said: "For some time I have been investigating the Selden car along with two or three others, which were left after I had eliminated several other makes, that I felt would not suit the class of trade I want to reach. I spent several weeks at various factories throughout the country studying the cars and the materials used for their construction, as well as investigating the companies manufacturing them. I took these precautions for the reason that I wished to secure a good reliable car with a company to back it up, and one in which I could place absolute confidence. After a thorough investigation my choice fell on the Selden car. The class of people to whom I have always sold cars demand a car of high quality, of good lines and attractive appearance and capable of giving satisfactory service. All these characteristics are possessed by the Selden car, which in my opinion is a product of the very highest class even to the smallest details. The only thing that impresses me as being out of keeping with the quality of the car is its extremely low price."

Mr. Barney, who is associated with Mr. Whitney, is almost equally well known in automobile circles, having at one time been engaged actively in the business as a dealer in this city, although of late years being in another business.

### AUTOMOBILE NOTES

The Bay State Automobile Association will hold its annual meeting in its rooms at the Hotel Lenox Monday, Jan. 1. Officers for the coming year will be elected at that time.

Owing to the constantly growing popularity of the Kissel Kar and the incessant public demand for illustrations of this car, the Kissel Motor Car Company at Hartford, Wis., have been obliged to publish a new series of catalogues in addition to their regular 1912 portfolio.

The members of the contest board of the American Automobile Association are busy arranging the motor speed calendar for 1912, and judging from the requests for sanctions the coming racing season will not be lacking in road races. Already many bids have been filed, and when the calendar is issued next month there will be found many attractions.

Another member of the Flanders "20" family has made its appearance at the Studebaker Corporation salesrooms throughout the country. It is a four-door roadster of the very latest type and designed on lines which appeal forcibly to that large class of motorists who find a two-passenger car either a business necessity of an every-day convenience.

It is said that the Lozier Motor Company is preparing to put a high-power truck on the market in the near future and may have it ready for exhibition at the Detroit show along with several other cars. The company's engineering department has given the truck question a good deal of careful study and several new ideas will be incorporated in the forthcoming truck, it is understood.

With the new year so close at hand, the scores of attractive Velie daily calendars which have been distributed by the Velie Boston branch have been in great demand. The calendars are finished in black with Velie silver printing. Calendars are being displayed in the offices of Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, and people of prominence throughout greater Boston.

According to Harry F. Grant, the famous racing driver, there will be another radical departure in some racing cars for 1912. Not only will self-starters be found on touring cars, runabouts and limousines this season, but on speed machines as well. Grant has been experimenting with self-starting devices on speed machines since his return from the Savannah meet.

Many of the newest models which will grace the New York automobile shows will be removed to the state armory in Providence for the exhibition to be held there Jan. 22 to 27, under the auspices of the Rhode Island Licensed Automobile Dealers Association. Arrangements have been made by the larger Rhode Island branches, with the factories, so that the very latest styles may be on hand for the local display. In view of the fact that the Providence armory offers a floor space larger than that in Madison Square Garden, New York, the exhibition will rank well in the list of shows of the season.

Another American car, the Cole, made by the Cole Motor Car Company of this city, has adopted the long stroke motor for their five-passenger convertible seven-passenger touring car. The first model equipped with the new self-starter and electric lighting just adopted by the Cole Company has just been received by G. E. & H. J. Habich Company, the state distributors. The new car is to be called the model DD, will have a 4½ in. bore and 5¼ in. stroke motor.

In answering a symposium in regard to foreign trade conditions as affecting the automobile business, George D. Wilson, sales manager for the Warren Motor Car Company, says: "In so far as the Warren company is concerned, our foreign business is going ahead by leaps and bounds. We have on hand bona fide orders to the amount of approximately \$600,000. During the last month, we closed additional agencies in the Philippines, Mexico, Brazil, Finland, Australia and New Zealand. Our foreign shipments are averaging about 24 cars a week. All our machines are shipped knocked-down, the bodies for them being built at destination."

### HANDSOME NEW QUARTERS FOR RAMBLER AUTOS

Arrangements have been made by the Thomas B. Jeffery Company of New England for the erection of a large service building with salesroom on Commonwealth avenue, to be known as the Rambler building.

It will be a fireproof structure, four story building of reinforced concrete and golden tapestry brick, 216x65 ft., and will have over 50,000 ft. of floor space.

The basement will be used for a garage and storage. On the first floor will be the salesroom, office, second hand sales department and garage. The second floor will be used as a stock room and for storage. The top floor will be used exclusively for a repair shop.

With this new service building the local company will be able to maintain that high efficiency of service which has long been recognized as one of the strong assets of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company.

The business of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company in the last few years has developed remarkably. The sales of Rambler cars in New England have almost doubled each year so that the present facilities are inadequate for handling this growing business.

At the present time four different places are used in this city for carrying on the business of the New England company. The salesroom and parts department are located at 93 Massachusetts avenue. The garage and repair shop occupy a four-story building at 116 West Brookline street, and the used car department is located at 107 West Brookline street.

The past year has been a most successful one for the Rambler company. The factory at Kenosha, Wis., is now rushed to the limit. More orders have been taken for the 1912 models and the shipments have been greater this season than at any time heretofore in the history of the company.

Particularly noticeable is the large number of new dealers who have closed contracts for handling the Rambler for 1912, all denoting a healthy condition of the trade, and assuring a decidedly bright outlook for the Rambler organization.

During the past year it has been necessary to build extensive additions to the Kenosha factory. The plant is now being operated with a full force, having 1700 employees on the company's payroll, some of whom have been in the employment of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company for 30 years.

### BIG DEMAND FOR SPACE AT BOSTON MOTOR BOAT SHOW

The East has always been enthusiastic regarding all kinds of marine sports. The large attendance of the Boston motor boat show has been due partly to that fact, and partly because of the many novelties that have been introduced at these exhibitions. The ninth national motor boat and engine show will not be any exception, and several interesting features are promised, among which is the June Bug, a speedy hydroplane owned by Oliver Iselin, manager of the Harvard rowing squad.

This year more space has been applied for than ever, so that very little available space is left. This, of course, assures a great variety of exhibits, and the complete assortment of motor boats, engines and accessories will be an agreeable surprise to the public.

The time is past when the motor boat was a luxury only attainable by the wealthy. In the last few years the boat industry has grown so much, and the competition become so keen, that, like the automobile, it is now within the reach of people of moderate means. At the coming boat show there will be on exhibition boats that can be bought for \$125 up, and the engines in these crafts are so simple that very little instruction is required to make any one familiar with them.

The appropriate decorations, which have always been a marked feature of the boat show, will not be neglected this year.

**AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED**  
Dec. 30.....From 4:50 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.  
Dec. 31.....From 4:51 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.  
Jan. 1.....From 4:52 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.  
Jan. 2.....From 4:53 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.  
Jan. 3.....From 4:54 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.  
Jan. 4.....From 4:55 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.  
Jan. 5.....From 4:56 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.  
Jan. 6.....From 4:57 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.

# Self-Starting STEVENS-DURYEA

THE FIRST HIGH-GRADE CAR TO ADOPT THE SELF-STARTER

With all 1912 Stevens-Duryea cars this self-starter will be included as part of the regular equipment. As more than half of the 1912 product is already in the hands of purchasers, therefore the self-starter will be attached without cost, on application.

APPOINTMENTS MAY BE MADE NOW

186 Washington St. The J. W. BOWMAN CO. 911 Boylston St. PROVIDENCE BOSTON

Manufactured by Stevens-Duryea Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass., Pioneer Builders of American Sizes

### AUTOMOBILE INVENTIONS

In an oiling device, patented by W. L. Morris of Batavia, Ill., the combination with an oil cup having an oil inlet and an oil outlet, of a piston fitting in said cup and adapted to control said oil outlet, said piston being operated by the pressure of the oil in said cup and being provided with a passageway affording communication between the upper face of said piston and said oil outlet.

James A. Hart of Trenton, N. J., has patented the following device: In a brake, the combination with a support and a brake drum, of a split band embracing the drum and secured at one end portion to the support, a stud located on the secured end portion of the band and extending radially with respect to the drum, a disk having an eccentric opening to freely receive the stud and provided with radial arms, one of said arms having its free end portion adapted to loosely engage that end portion of the disk is connected, and means connected with the opposite arm serving to rock the latter, for the purpose described.

An internal combustion engine has been patented by Frank X. Bache and John C. L. Krebs of Clyde, O. In this a multiple cylinder engine having its cylinders each provided with a pumping chamber, a combustion chamber and an air compressing chamber, the pumping chamber having one port leading thereto and the combustion chamber having two ports leading thereto, one of such two ports leading from the associated air compressing chamber, a rotary valve co-operating with said ports to admit gas to and from the pumping chambers and then to the combustion chambers through one of the ports of each combustion chamber, and to admit scavenging charges of air to each combustion chamber from its compression chamber, substantially as described.

A resilient wheel has been patented by C. A. Langford of Rio, Wis., comprising a hub, an annular air chamber encircling said hub and connected thereto, tubular spokes radiating from the outer wall of said chamber and made integral therewith, said chamber and said spokes being adapted to contain air under pressure, there being communicating passageways between said spokes and said chamber, a rim connecting the outer ends of said spokes integral spaced bosses on said rim provided with recesses to receive the ends of said spokes, an outer rim, a plurality of piston rods fixed to said outer rim and extending into said spokes, pistons in said spokes and fixed to said rods, said bosses being provided with elongated radially disposed recesses upon opposite sides of said rods, ball bearings in said recesses, and check valves at the

**HILLMAN AUTO SUPPLY CO.**  
58 Mass. Ave., Cor. Newbury St. Tel. N. B. 16  
Radiator, Lamp and Wind Shield REPAIRING.  
BLACK NICKELING A SPECIALTY

New and Second-Hand Tires REPAIRING  
Highest Cash Prices for Old Tubes and Tires  
GEORGE E. CARR, 35 Dundee St., Boston  
Tel. D. B. 2758-M.

**AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING AND OVERHAULING**  
Honest work at honest prices. All work has my personal attention.  
FRED. W. SMITH  
Tel. Tr. 400, 31-33 STANHOPE ST.

#### TREMBLER COILS WASTEFUL

Because of its wastefulness a trembler coil can be used with a dry battery for a very short time, as the battery soon becomes exhausted. If, however, a good plain coil is used, it will allow the dry battery to be run for considerable time, the exact length of which, however, varies according to conditions which prevent any definite estimate of its being made.

### HEAVY DEMAND FOR SPACE FOR BIG BOSTON AUTO SHOW

For a number of years the Boston automobile show has been generally acknowledged as one of the greatest business getting shows of all similar exhibitions and has so steadily grown that it has been a hard problem for the management to find room for all those who would exhibit as well as to give all the space desired to those who were so fortunate as to obtain space. More space! More space! has been the general cry, and while as last year the management was forced to hire another building (Horticultural hall), even this was inadequate to the demand. This of course was while the two branches of the industry—pleasure cars and business trucks—were shown conjointly, but with the great increase in the truck industry a way out of this difficulty was shown. Each show will be held separately this year, the truck immediately following the pleasure exhibits, and to show the immensity of

the industry the space for both shows is nearly all taken. But little remains and that is going rapidly.

This year there are so many low priced pleasure cars manufactured in the country that any one who intends to purchase an automobile in the spring should have no difficulty in selecting one from the great variety that will be shown in Mechanics building next March. The various types of motor trucks will prove a striking feature the second week and the price will be found reasonable when it is considered what a tremendous saving can be obtained by the use of a motor truck as against the use of the horse-drawn vehicle.

As usual special attention will be paid to the decorative effects. Acknowledged as leading in the past in distinctive schemes this year is promised one of the most beautiful and appropriate settings ever given at an automobile show.



### THERE IS NO RISK

in purchasing a Baker. It is not an "accessory promoted car." The car itself has a well-known record to present—fourteen years of highest mileage, lowest upkeep, longest life. No other electric has a similar record.

Any accessory desired by the purchaser can be furnished, provided its use has been sufficiently tested by actual service to pass muster with Baker engineering standards.

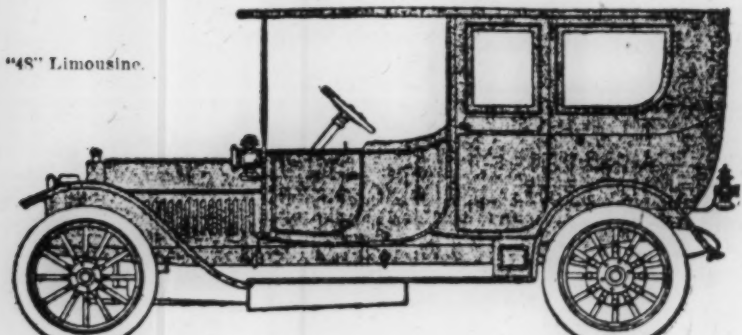
The car that brought them all to shaft drive

A. F. NEALE THE BAKER MOTOR VEHICLE CO. Makers  
Boston Distributor 21 Motor Mart CLEVELAND, OHIO

## Locomobile

Enclosed Sixes with Ten Inch Upholstery

If you ride in a Locomobile Six with its luxurious Ten Inch Upholstery, you will find it exactly the Closed Car you have idealized. And after purchase, your satisfaction will increase. The more a Locomobile is used, the better it is appreciated, invariably.



"38" Little Six—"48" 6 Cylinder

Closed Car Prices, \$5,550 to \$6,250.

The Locomobile Company of America  
700 Commonwealth Ave. Boston

Best Service Organization in New England



Only Four Hours from our Factory



## BOSTON ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL FORMS GLEE CLUB



Seated, Malcolm D. Barrows, director; B. Cohen, accompanist. Standing, front row, left to right, H. Levine, H. T. Cahill, M. Taylor, A. J. Flynn. Middle row, B. Grandberg, B. D. Gordon, C. W. Dyer, J. M. Driscoll, H. Pekau, F. L. Bryant. Top row, W. Mabbitt, G. J. Culhane, R. M. Dow, A. C. Coughlan, A. C. Pettingill.

SERIES OF CONCERTS  
TO BE GIVEN BY THE  
BOYS OF ENGLISH HIGH

At the close of vacation next week the English High Glee Club will arrange a schedule of concerts under the supervision of Director Malcolm D. Barrows. Rehearsals have been held on Tuesday and Friday afternoons at the close of school, and the final selection of candidates was made a few weeks ago.

The English high school has not had a club for three years, but the value of training the young man for chorus singing while in high school is realized when it is observed that nearly all members of school musical organizations have qualified for similar organizations in the higher institutions of learning.

For many years, Mr. Barrows was director of the Harvard Glee Club, but last year he resigned the position to teach evening school, and he is now head of the department of English at the English high day school, having succeeded James E. Thomas, appointed headmaster of the Dorchester high school in September. Mr. Barrows is a member of the Apollo Club.

There are 1850 boys in the school, and over 100 presented themselves as candidates. The club will sing before the school when special exercises are held, and will give a dual concert with the orchestra, which is composed of about 60 pieces under the direction of James A. Beasley in February.

The club is composed of H. T. Cahill, H. Levine, M. Taylor, first tenor; F. L. Bryant, D. R. Fiske, A. J. Flynn, H. Pekau, A. C. Pettingill, second tenor; A. C. Coughlan, G. J. Culhane, R. M. Dow, C. W. Dyer, B. D. Gordon, B. Grandberg, first bass; J. M. Driscoll, William Mabbitt, C. M. O'Brien, second bass; B. Cohen, accompanist; M. D. Barrows, director.

LABOR BOARD URGED  
ON MR. TAFT TO END  
M'NAMARA CASES

WASHINGTON—Using the McNamara case as an illustration of what they said may again be expected in this country if labor conditions are not improved, a delegation of social workers urged on President Taft on Friday the establishment of a federal labor commission. The President promised to do all he could to incorporate a proposition for such a commission in one of his post-holiday messages.

The commission, the delegation told the President, should have powers co-extensive with those of the interstate commerce commission and should be able to compel testimony. It should investigate and make a preliminary report in six months of the condition of labor in the structural iron trade in the last six years; "gauge the breakdown of the machinery for industrial government, the economic and social cost of strikes to employers, to workmen and to the public" and investigate rules and records of unions.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York read a petition to the President. Miss Jane Addams of Chicago and other social workers went to the White House with him. Among the signers of the petition were Lyman Abbott, George F. Barnett, Louis D. Brandeis, Irving Fisher, Paul U. Kellogg, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Owen R. Lovejoy, Henry Morgenthau, S. N. Patten, George Foster Peabody, James B. Reynolds, Edwin R. A. Seligman and W. H. Willcox.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," said Rabbi Wise. "We have yet to solve the problems of democracy in its industrial relationships and to solve them along democratic lines."

COUNTY CONTROL IN  
GREATER BOSTON IS  
SCORED BY DELEGATE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—An address which aroused much interest at the meeting of the American Political Science Association at Buffalo was made by Prof. O. C. Hormell of Bowdoin College on "The Relation of the City to the County in Massachusetts."

He pointed out that the county is a neglected organ of government which has been overshadowed as a unit of administration by the towns and cities. Prominent men in Massachusetts even admit that they take very little account of the problems of county administration. The administrative functions are vested in a board of county commissioners who exercise both financial and quasi-judicial functions and may even extend their jurisdiction into the cities in matters relating to highways and railroads. The board, Professor Hormell said, although popularly elected and exercising important functions, is in an irresponsible position. Its functions are exercised without adequate publicity and its official acts escape almost entirely the public scrutiny.

Continuing, Professor Hormell said: "Boston, however, has been freed of some of these county problems by her unique position in Suffolk county, since it has been able to absorb the functions of the county commissioners into those of the mayor and aldermen. Indeed, those towns, like Revere and Winthrop, which are not within the jurisdiction of Boston, are, for purpose of election and taxation, considered as parts of Middlesex county."

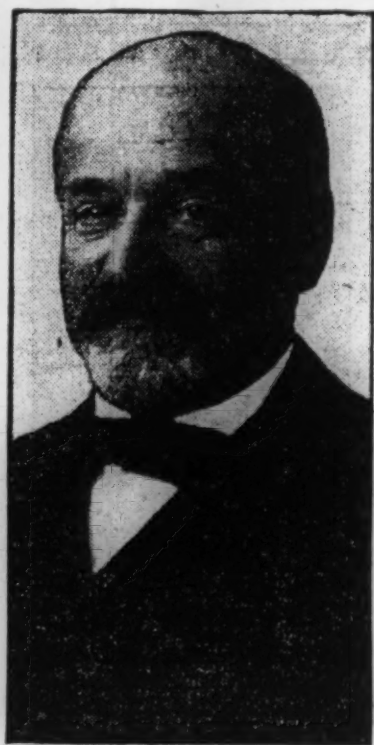
"Although the relation of Boston to Suffolk county prevents the duplication of functions and conflicts of jurisdiction and in the main frees Boston from those annoying problems growing out of the relations of the city to the county, which confront so many of our large cities, nevertheless there remain in the Boston situation certain problems which demand attention."

"Boston's position is somewhat unfair in that she bears all the expenses for the county administration of justice, while fines are paid to the city or town in which the offense is committed. Although the last Legislature passed a law providing that the other towns of Suffolk county should share the county expenses, that law has not been put into force because its constitutionality was attacked by Chelsea and Winthrop and the case is now being heard before the supreme court of Massachusetts."

"A second weakness lies in the fact that there is no legal limit for county taxation and 'new places' in the county government can still be created too easily. This last might be remedied by the passage of a civil service law which would embrace the county officials also. In connection with this civil service reform it has been advocated to make some of the at present elective county offices appointive. This would help Boston to free herself from the permanent control of a political organization and would also simplify elections."

"A much more momentous question is the possibility of a single administration for 'Greater Boston.' It has been proposed to solve this by creating a county continuous with the metropolitan district, but the municipalities have been too jealous of their autonomy and the county interests have been against such a move. This opposition has led to the proposal of a 'loose confederation' and the creation of an advisory council of representatives of the 39 cities and towns in the district, but without any change of county lines or jurisdiction."

"Probably it would not be wise in consideration of the present status of public opinion to attempt a more radical change. However it is difficult to believe that in the metropolitan district a system of county government can permanently remain, in which the antiquated county boundary lines are adapted to the conditions of 1793; in which the important county officers are not held responsible by those who elect them; and in which an undue share of the court expenses are borne by the city of Boston."

LEADER FOR TAX  
REFORM TO TALK  
ON THAT SUBJECT

JOSEPH FELS

Joseph Fels, manufacturer and student of taxation, will be the principal speaker at the first of this season's assemblies of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to be held at the American House on Wednesday at noon.

Mr. Fels is the founder of the Joseph Fels' Fund of America and is one of the leaders in the movement for a reform in taxation based on a separation of the values of lands as such and what has been added to it by man's industry. It is expected that a general discussion will follow Mr. Fels' address as he invites questions.

EDUCATION CALLED  
"GUESSWORK" BY A  
HARVARD TEACHER

WASHINGTON—Efficiency methods applied to education in the same manner as they have already been applied to industry were advocated by Dr. A. O. Norton, professor of education at Harvard University, before the educational section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on Friday.

"Everything we do in education today is guesswork," he declared. "I have been in classrooms where the teacher, before my very eyes, was doing nothing else than frittering away 75 per cent of her time and of her pupils' time. She was accomplishing nothing and her pupils were accomplishing nothing."

He described the success of this efficiency work in primary classes at Cambridge and advocated the employment of efficiency experts in education.

At the annual meeting the following officers were elected: President, E. C. Pickering, Harvard University; general secretary, H. E. Summers, Iowa Agricultural College, and H. W. Springstein, Western Reserve College, secretary of the council.

Cleveland, O., was selected as the next meeting place on Dec. 30, 1912.

TAKE UP COST OF  
LIVING PROBLEM

WASHINGTON—Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale presented the cost of living problem to the association for the advancement of science on Friday and the discussion that followed was participated in by Senators Lodge and Smoot, Dr. Charles Neill, Dr. Harris of the Library of Congress and E. F. McSweeney of Boston.

Professor Fisher has interested President Taft among many others in the international commission project and this summer went abroad with a letter from the President to the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, then abroad. The count, in turn, introduced him to the leading men in Germany, all of whom, as well as the leading financiers, economists and business men generally of continental countries, indorse the proposal.

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January Mark-Down SaleCONTINUES ANOTHER WEEK  
With Remarkable Values in Every Section

The opening week of this great annual event established a new high record in volume of sales. In order that there shall be no lessening of the enthusiastic buying during the coming week

*Reserved Lots Will Be Placed on Sale and  
Many Groups Marked to Still Lower Prices*

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More and Better Values Than Ever  
Before Offered in This Annual Sale

Jordan Marsh Company

OLD BRITISH BATTLESHIP, VICTORY,  
BRINGS NELSON'S DEEDS TO MEMORY

Vessel, Now Moored in Portsmouth Harbor, Had Done Her Turn of Service Century Before Dreadnought

## CHECKED NAPOLEON

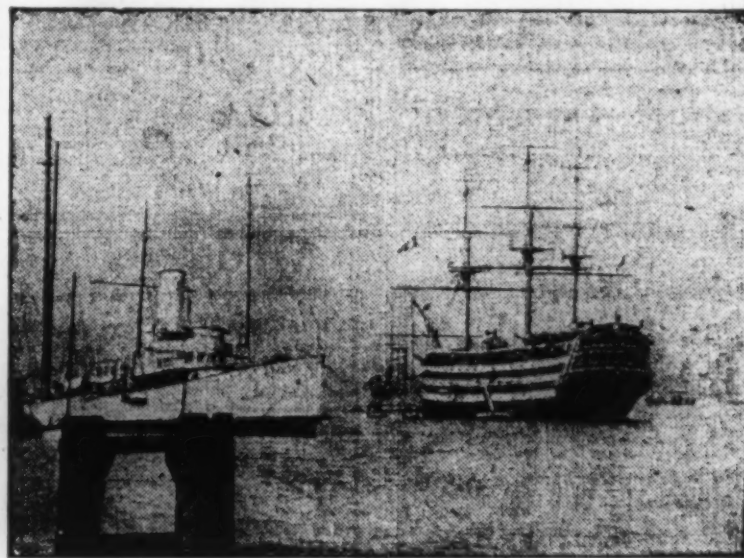
(Special to the Monitor)  
OF ALL the ships afloat it would be difficult to find a grander old vessel than the Victory; and what a contrast she forms too with the modern warships that lie around her, as she swings gracefully at her moorings in Portsmouth harbor. She no longer counts as a fighting unit in the battle line of the British fleet, but 100 years or so before the submarines and dreadnoughts of today were even on the stocks she had done her turn of service, and had done it well.

Battles of themselves are practically void of meaning to posterity except when regarded as landmarks of some great movement or counter move; and no doubt the events that went before and followed after that most famous of all naval engagements are of more absorbing interest than Trafalgar itself. As a matter of fact the events in question were the key to the international situation during those long years that Europe was so unceasingly harassed by the ambitious projects of Napoleon Bonaparte.

England, owing to her insular position, being more or less secure from military aggression, was perhaps better able to champion the general cause of liberty and order on the continent than any other country. Napoleon, with his usual intuition, grasped the situation in a moment, and exactly summed it up when he said: "Let us but be masters of the straits for six hours, and we shall be masters of the world." Not so very long before Nelson had checkmated his plans for an eastern empire at the battle of the Nile, and now the whole trend of England's naval policy could be directed to counteract at sea his vast military preponderance on shore.

In the summer of 1805 Napoleon concentrated an immense army around Boulogne, with sufficient barges and flat bottomed boats in readiness for a cross-channel journey should the opportunity arise. Meantime the French and Spanish fleets, which had been under close blockade in the southern ports, having broken through the vigilance of the British ships, joined hands, and made off across the Atlantic.

Now it was one of Nelson's favorite maxims never to lose touch with the adversary's fleet, and accordingly he collected his ships as quickly as possible in the circumstances, and gave chase under full canvas. While, however, he was actively searching among the West Indian islands for them, the French and Spanish squadrons, having as it seemed so successfully deceived him from home waters, commenced to retrace their voyage eastward to Europe, where the French Emperor was daily looking for



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
Nelson's flagship, Victory, lying in harbor of Portsmouth, Eng., where she contrasts with modern warships

their arrival in order to cover the passage of his transports while Nelson was still many hundred miles away.

It is difficult nowadays, when the Mauretania and her huge sister ships make their fast voyages under steam, to realize what a magnificent spectacle a great fleet of line-of-battle ships presented with every stitch of canvas spread in the time of the old three-deckers. Homeward sailed both the fleets, Nelson several days in rear of Villeneuve, the French admiral, but having previously taken the precaution of despatching a fast sailing brig to London with the intelligence.

What actually happened afterwards is comparatively speaking an old story. Sir Robert Calder cruising off the entrance to the channel with a small squadron intercepted Villeneuve on his arrival. An indecisive action followed in a thick fog, and as a result the French and Spanish fleets, contrary to Napoleon's earnest hopes and expectations steered south for Cadiz, where eventually a blockade was reestablished. Napoleon was not a sailor, but as a strategist he saw that the plan had failed, and he forthwith broke up the camp around Boulogne and set his army marching for the Rhine.

But the grand finale of this international drama was yet to come. Nelson, after a brief stay at his home at Merton, again assumed the chief command, and awaited events in the Mediterranean. On Oct. 19, acting under pressure from Napoleon, Villeneuve put to sea with 33 ships of the line under orders to make for the coast of Italy. The fleets came in contact off Trafalgar. Villeneuve awaited the British in crescent formation, and Nelson sailed towards him with his 27 line-of-battle ships in double column. It was then he said: "Now I can do no more; we must trust to the great Disposer of all events, and the justice of our cause. I thank

God for this great opportunity of doing my duty."

From the masthead of the Victory, which led one of the columns while the Royal Sovereign led the other, the admiral's signal to the fleet before the battle fluttered in the breeze: "England expects that every man will do his duty."

How far reaching were the results of Trafalgar is clear from what afterwards followed. It is true that the actual fruit it bore may not have ripened immediately, but then and there it had an electrifying effect on the dazed condition of Europe. Most striking of all perhaps was the close alliance that sprang up between Spain and England, while the unchallenged command of the sea made possible subsequently the operations of Wellesley in the peninsula. Resistance to Napoleonic aggression redoubled instantly in every quarter, and brought about in course of time the events that led to Elba, and finally, after the famous "hundred days" in the summer of 1815, to Waterloo and St. Helena. It is hardly to be wondered at that the Victory is still prized as a national treasure.

PANAMA ARCHES  
SLRVE AS BRIDGES

GATUN, Panama—No part of the lock construction of the Panama canal at Pedro Miguel attracts more attention than the arches at the south end of the chambers, which connect the walls of the locks proper with the guide and flare walls of the approach.

In each flight of locks the purpose of the arches is to save concrete while making a bridge over which the electric towing mules will pass in towing a ship through the locks. Incidentally, much is added to the beauty of the lock construction. There are two arches in each of the side walls and one in the

center wall, making five for each flight of locks, 15 in all.

At Pedro Miguel the side wall arches make a continuous bridge from the main lock walls at elevation 92 feet above sea level to the wing walls at an elevation of 67 feet.

ELEVATED MEN  
GET GOLD COINS  
FOR GOOD WORK

Each division superintendent of the Boston Elevated today is giving out to deserving men on his section \$20 and \$25 in gold as the New Year's gift of the road for faithful services rendered during the past six months or more. More than \$80,000 in rewards are thus being distributed to about 3500 men, following the custom started a few years ago.

The men who have a record of reasonably satisfactory service for six months or more and who did not receive a reward last year are given a \$20 coin. Those who received that reward last year and have a good record for the past year will receive \$25.

METROPOLITAN  
RAILWAY SOLD

NEW YORK—The Metropolitan street railway franchises, tracks, equipment and real estate was sold Friday by order of the court. It was bought by the bondholders' committee for \$12,010,000, and Judge Lacombe confirmed the sale subject to such claims as the court may find reasonable. A new corporation, to be known as the New York Railways, is to take the property Jan. 1.

Though the details of the reorganization are still withheld from publication, it was announced that Oren Root, nephew of Senator Root, who has been for eight years general manager of the Metropolitan, has resigned. It is expected that he will be succeeded by Herbert H. Vreeland, and that Theodore P. Shonts will be elected president of the New York Railways Company as soon as the board of directors is organized.

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Room and Bath, One Person, \$2 and up.  
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## RUSSIA IS SATISFIED, SAYS MINISTER, WITH THE TRIPLE ENTENTE

M. Sazonof, After Conference in Paris, Declares that His Nation Is in Unity with France and England

### SPEAKS OF PERSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—M. Sazonof, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, has now left Paris, and it is reported that the results of the conference held here between the representatives of the triple entente are eminently satisfactory and that an absolutely complete understanding exists between the three powers on all

questions of general policy regarding matters in which they are jointly interested, as well as on those of a more special character which constitute the more immediate questions of the day.

An unusually interesting account is published in the Temps of an interview given by M. Sazonof before he left Paris for St. Petersburg, which throws considerable light on the policy of the triple entente and also on various matters of public interest.

The minister said that he need hardly repeat all the world already knew, namely, that the alliance with France was the base of their foreign policy. This treaty, he said, had stood for 20 years, and no higher eulogy could be paid to it than to recognize that the two powers by which it was united had always had reason to congratulate themselves upon it and at the same time no other power had ever suffered thereby. France and Russia thus associated had increased their capacity for diplomatic action, but this action had always been pacific and conciliatory.

The object of his visit to Paris was, he said, to enable him to have a simple exchange of views on questions of the day with the representatives of the triple entente, and he was in a position to state in the most emphatic manner

that there was a complete unity of views between Russia, France and England.

The present condition of affairs in Persia had furnished an opportunity for them to appreciate the usefulness of the agreement entered into with England in 1907. The agreement, which contained no secret clause, eliminated from the Persian problem all European bitterness. It was not, he said, agreeable to have for neighbors two countries both agitated by internal troubles. This was unfortunately their own case, for they had Persia on the one hand and China on the other.

With regard to Persia M. Sazonof stated that he had given proofs of his faith by withdrawing last year the garrison of Kazvin, but this, he regretted to say, had not brought forth any satisfactory result. At Teheran they had wrongly interpreted as a sign of weakness what had been intended on his part as a friendly act. Things had come to such a point that they had been obliged to insist upon three imperative conditions, of which he had reason to believe that the two first would be accepted in principle by the Persian government, and he hoped that the third also would be accepted. In any event it would be their duty to insist upon satisfaction.

He could not foresee the obligations that the events of the future might impose upon them, but he added that the foreign policy of Russia would be calm, moderate and in accord with all their treaty obligations, though they would not allow either their national dignity or their commercial rights to be compromised. He hoped that Persia would show herself to be well disposed toward them.

Since his arrival here he had been occupied with the situation in China and on this matter there was perfect harmony of opinion. All imprudent initiative had been excluded; they would follow the present events in China with attention but without any feeling of nervousness. This minister said was the attitude of France and England, and of Japan also, with which latter country he was glad to be able to say they were entirely in friendly agreement on this question.

He had read with great surprise in certain newspapers the reports of a new policy on Russia's part at Constantinople. He could only suppose that they would soon be saying that Russia was going to raise diplomatically the question of the Dardanelles, and later that they had demanded directly from the Turks the free passage for their warships. All this was idle talk. There had been no official step whatever taken in the matter, only a simple conference with the Turkish government relating solely to the question of their laying submerged mines in the straits, which might have caused great inconvenience to Russian merchant shipping. Their ambassador, M. Tcharkoff, had had in the ordinary course of things and without any special instructions, an interview with the grand vizier, but that was all, and he failed to see why they should attribute to Russia steps which she had never dreamed of taking at the present time and in fact could have no motive for taking.

The general situation in Europe, in spite of the Turco-Italian war and the polemics of the press, did not appear to him to give cause for any disquietude. France and Germany had done a good piece of business in settling fully the Moroccan question, and France had set a good example in referring to the Hague tribunal all disputes that might arise in carrying out the new treaty. This institution, which was due to the broadminded views of his sovereign, had thus assisted materially in maintaining the peace of Europe.

As to Morocco, Russia claimed no direct interest. She had always considered as her own the interests of France. She therefore associated herself with the satisfaction felt by that country in seeing its right to supreme influence in the future of the Moroccan empire fully recognized.

That which France has accomplished with Germany with regard to Morocco had been instigated by the same spirit as had the Russo-British agreement with regard to Persia. They saw in these positive results which were very precious to them, for they felt that in the existing system of alliances there was nothing of a menacing nature nor anything that was contradictory or incompatible. They had faith in their capacity to understand each other whatever might have been the disputes between them in the past.

To forestall the difficulties of the future it would, the minister said, suffice to take preventive measures of conciliation with regard to the interests with which they were now face to face and neither Russia, France, England nor Germany could neglect this common duty.

**JAPAN-CHINA-MANILA TOUR**  
Frank E. Scott, agent for the Union Ticket Offices, at Chicago, operating in the Auditorium, Blackstone, Congress, Great Northern, La Salle, Sherman and Stratford hotels and at the Palmer house, will have personal charge of a special party to leave San Francisco Feb. 28 for a visit to Japan, South China and Manila. The first stop will be at Honolulu where he will be made to Canton and Macao. After a call at Shanghai about two weeks will be spent in Japan, the itinerary providing for leaving Yokohama for San Francisco on April 20. The party is due to arrive in the United States May 6.

**FIELD MUSEUM GETS HERBS**  
CHICAGO.—The Field Museum has gained possession of the Schuette botanical collection, consisting of approximately 30,000 specimens. The entire herbarium will soon be brought to Chicago from Green Bay, Wis., and placed in the local museum. The Field Museum won the collection over Smithsonian Institution of Washington and the Botanical Society of Wisconsin, other bidders.

## STIR CONTINUES OVER ARMY STAFF CHANGE IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Crisis Precipitated in Dual Monarchy by "Removal" of Baron Conrad von Hotzenendorf Not Yet at an End

### OPPOSE SECRETARY

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA.—A preventive war is about as reasonable as committing suicide in order to escape death. So said Bismarck, almost a quarter of a century ago, at the moment of his struggle with Count Waldersee, to determine whether an attack was to be delivered by the Germans against Russia or not. Those words were quoted by the latest of Bismarck's successors only a few weeks ago, with reference to the proposal of an attack on England over the Morocco negotiations, and they have once again been put into practice, whether they have been spoken or not, by Count Aehrenthal, in thwarting the military policy which would have led to an attack on Italy to prevent her accession from the triple alliance and her adherence to the triple entente, and also to pave the way for the occupation of the Dalmatian coast.

It may be said without exaggeration that the crisis through which the dual monarchy has just passed, and which is by no means over, has been a severe one. Baron Conrad von Hotzenendorf was not merely the chief of the general staff, he was the right arm of the commander-in-chief, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. In the army itself, he was the leader of the younger section, and was regarded as the ablest strategist in the country. He possessed, in addition to this, the fullest confidence of the Emperor, and his retirement was accompanied, not merely by a remarkable anonymous publication, understood to have emanated from the archduke, but by an autograph letter, in which the Emperor expressed his admiration for his services, and the bestowal upon him of the important office of inspector general of the forces, and the highest military order at the disposal of the monarch.

It is perfectly well understood that the commander-in-chief of the army parted with his chief of the staff with profound regret, and only consented to do so by reason of his deep affection for the Emperor, and his realization that to have adopted any other course, would have been to produce a political crisis of the first magnitude. The terms, at the same time, of the military communication to the press generally attributed to him, leave no doubt of his own feelings. "Whoever understands the relationship between the archduke and Baron von Hotzenendorf, will understand also the regret with which the Archduke Franz Ferdinand sees the retirement of the chief of the general staff. As an obedient soldier, the heir apparent must bow to the decision of the Emperor. Baron von Hotzenendorf does not, however, fall into disfavor, since the Emperor has named him as the inspector of the army, with his residence in Vienna."

These views have found a considerable echo in that portion of the German press which represents the Center and the Catholic parties in the German empire. These parties are, of course, in close touch with the most conservative elements in the dual monarchy, and therefore the remarks of the Germania on this subject may be taken as something more than a mere coincidence. This paper, which is the organ of the Center party, declares violently against Count Aehrenthal. The chief of the staff, it insists, has been forced temporarily into the background, but this retirement will be only temporary. Before him, there is still a great career, while the career of the foreign secretary is already closed. If the Archduke Franz Ferdinand has permitted it to be openly known that he has taken the side of Baron von Hotzenendorf, it is because he knows that within perhaps the immediate future, Italy will have left the triple alliance to join the triple, or, as it will become, the quadruple, entente. "There are," the writer of the article winds up, in language the significance of which does not need to be accentuated, "innumerable documents in the possession of the Austrian general staff, which leave no doubt at all on this head. This was the real cause of the incident."

### Policy Provokes Italy

Now, the strategic policy of General von Hotzenendorf which led to the crisis was one of a nature highly provocative to Italy, which could not have been regarded as anything but an act of discourtesy, and could only have been justified by a belief that the sole way out of the entanglement was an appeal to the sword. He proposed gradually to displace the garrisons of the Tyrol, and to concentrate them on the Austro-Italian frontier. After the thinning of the Italian ranks caused by the military concentration in the south, for the purpose of supporting the expedition to Tripoli, the Italian garrisons would have been so weak that the massing of the Austrian army corps on the opposite slope of the Alps would have placed them at the mercy of Austria, if a sudden attempt had been made to force the passes and enter Venetia. The government at Rome could only have put one possible construction on such a policy. The end of the triple alliance

would have been reached by the movement of a few military railway trains, and a grave political crisis would have arisen which could scarcely have ended in anything but an attempted invasion of Italy, on the excuse of a preventive war.

It was at this moment that Count Aehrenthal intervened to stop purpose. The Emperor of Austria is known to be one of the warmest advocates of peace in the world. Faced with a choice between adopting the policy of the heir apparent or that of his foreign secretary, he does not seem to have hesitated. His interference settled the matter in a moment, at all events, for the moment. General von Hotzenendorf was removed to another sphere, but removed with every token of imperial favor, and with the utmost regard for his feelings. That he was removed, is known from his own ill-judged declaration. Had it not been for this, the situation might not have become so acute. In the order of the day in which he took leave of the general staff, he alluded to his "removal" as follows:

"To me, it was a proud feeling to stand at the head of the general staff, to work with it harmoniously for the power, prestige, and preparedness for action of our army, to which we have been bound by our hearts from childhood, an army to which is the last appeal when everything else breaks down."

Such words were hardly of a kind to pour oil on troubled waters, and they produced perhaps their natural effect, in the shape of violent questionings, from the more pacific press, and the more pacific members of the Reichsrath, as to the constitutional aspect of the agitation of the military party. It is understood that the Hungarian premier identified himself closely with the Austrian foreign secretary in the representations made to the Emperor, and the two ministers certainly have behind them all pacific influences in the empire.

### Military Party Aroused

If the incident could close here, its gravity would be less intense. Unfortunately, the organs of the military party in the press have adopted a tone which shows that they have no intention of allowing to Count Aehrenthal's victory. The man whose popularity, at the moment of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, knew no bounds, is now one of the most furiously criticized politicians in the country. In his fall, the military party see their hope, and they are already discounting the influence of the aged Emperor as against the openly rumored intentions of the heir apparent.

The Pesti Hirap of Budapest, for instance, has recently taken up the battle strongly on these grounds. It defends the action of the commander-in-chief and his chief of the staff, and insists that they have in no way interfered politically, while on the other hand, it declares that the foreign secretary has distinctly meddled with the military administration. The archduke, it roundly declares, will make a great king of Hungary. He will not destroy the monarchy by any experimental stupidities, but he expects Hungary, as one of the great powers of Europe, to make all the sacrifices necessary to restore the dual monarchy to the position where she may be once more great and feared.

When, some time ago, the minister of war, who supported the foreign secretary, was forced to resign, it was believed that the military party would in a short space of time accomplish the overthrow of Count Aehrenthal, and gain complete control of the situation. Count Aehrenthal has proved more firmly seated in the political saddle than was imagined. It is Baron Conrad von Hotzenendorf and not he who has been removed. The struggle, however, is not over, and its effects on the relations of Austro-Hungary and Italy remains to be perceived. What today is perhaps interesting the chancelleries of Europe more than most things, is the question as to whether the triple alliance is to be dissolved, and Italy is to enter the triple entente, while Germany and Austria well their forces into a great organization, which will attempt to find compensation for the loss of their peninsular ally by the gain of an ally on the Golden Horn.

## LARGE TOURIST TRADE ASSURED IN LOS ANGELES

Now that Los Angeles is freed from the disturbances incident to the McNamara trial and the municipal election, the stranger within her gates can learn something concerning this bustling, growing city in southern California that is of interest to him to know.

The 1915 exposition means much for Los Angeles, for as the citizens say when referring to the big show at San Diego, "We don't have to do a thing but keep still and get the people going and coming," for they must go through Los Angeles in order to reach San Diego, and it is expected that tourists will visit both ends of the state when the fairs are on.

The hotel men are naturally looking forward to a big harvest and already hotels in Washington and Oregon are beginning their preparations for calling attention to their cities and hotel accommodations, in which they are seconded by the commercial clubs and chambers of commerce.

In Los Angeles hotel accommodations of unusual excellence may be had in abundance. The addition of 400 rooms to the Alexandria, the contemplated building of a \$1,000,000 addition to the Roslyn, the big Lanekershim and Angulus, beside many others now operating, will give that city an opportunity to invite thousands of visitors to make this beautiful city their headquarters during the year of the fair.

In San Diego, three hours ride from Los Angeles, the splendid new U. S.

Grant hotel is a leader among the hotels in that vicinity. San Diego has much that appeals to the tourist including many trolley rides, Mission Cliff park, Ramona's home and marriage place, the different missions, Coronado beach and Tia Juana in old Mexico, just across the border.

### FRISCO-SANTA FE IMPROVEMENT

With the inauguration of the Frisco-Santa Fe service, which became effective Nov. 12, between St. Louis, Memphis and Birmingham and Los Angeles and San Francisco, "the California express" leaves St. Louis daily at 11:30 p. m., the entire equipment running solid to Waynoka, Okla. One standard drawing room sleeper and one tourist sleeper from this train is taken up by the Santa Fe and continued to Los Angeles. The Belen cutoff of the Santa Fe is used, which gives a brand new low-altitude route to California.

The equipment in this service is modern in every particular, the coaches are of steel construction, wide aisles, perfect ventilation, electric lights and electric fans. The sleeping cars are equipped with the most modern conveniences, such as dental laboratories and the Garland ventilating system. Harvey meals are served.

The eastbound train of "the California express" arrives in St. Louis at 4:15 p. m., affording splendid fast service upon the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, the Texas Panhandle, and many points, throughout the Southwest as well as the far West.

## MUSIC CONVENTION FOR POUGHKEEPSIE

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will entertain the next convention of the National Music Teachers Association and the American section of the International Musical Society, which closed their annual meetings here Friday.

The Musical Society elected those officers: Dr. Waldo S. Pratt of Hartford, Conn., president; Leo R. Lewis of Tufts College, secretary; George C. Gion of Vassar College, treasurer.

## NEW SPECIES OF ANIMALS FOUND IN CANADIAN ROCKIES

WASHINGTON.—N. Hollister, assistant curator of the division of mammals, U. S. national museum, announces the discovery of four new animals from the Canadian Rockies, in a paper just published by the Smithsonian Institution.

During last summer a small party of naturalists from the Smithsonian Institution accompanied the expedition of the Alpine Club of Canada, to Mt. Robson in an unexplored section of British Columbia, where they made the first natural history collection ever taken in that vicinity. J. H. Riley, a member of the party, has written a description of two new species of birds discovered on the trip, one a song sparrow, and the other a fox sparrow.

The natural history work of the expedition was under the charge of Mr. Hollister. He paid special attention, however, to the mammals, four of which he describes, a chipmunk, a marmoset ground-squirrel, and two bats. The chipmunk is a new species. The ground-squirrel's head and shoulders are a rich and glossy Mars brown and the sides are marked by conspicuous lateral stripes.

While the two new species of bats resemble some well-known forms, externally they are quite distinct and readily distinguishable by the shape of the skull. One of them resembles a species known only from Mexico.

### BANQUET FOR YALE'S PRESIDENT

KANSAS CITY.—The Yale Alumni Association will give a dinner in honor of Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University, at the University Club, Eleventh street and Baltimore avenue, Wednesday evening, Jan. 2. President Hadley, Bishop Partridge, John B. Poir and other representative Yale men will speak.

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1 Pointed Fox Scarf.....30.00	<b>15.00</b>	1 Baum Marten Muff.....125.00	<b>40.00</b>
1 Opossum Shawl.....50.00	<b>25.00</b>	1 Baum Marten Muff.....150.00	<b>50.00</b>
3 Opossum Shawls.....50.00	<b>20.00</b>	1 Baum Marten Shawl.....125.00	<b>45.00</b>
1 Chinchilla Muff.....95.00	<b>50.00</b>	1 Baum Marten Scarf.....85.00	<b>35.00</b>
1 Mink Shawl.....75.00	<b>32.50</b>	1 Baum Marten Scarf.....100.00	<b>35.00</b>
2 Persian Muffs.....50.00	<b>22.50</b>	1 Ermine Muff.....60.00	<b>20.00</b>
1 Persian Paw Muff.....12.00	<b>5.00</b>		
1 Alaska Seal Muff.....150.00	<b>50.00</b>	WOMEN'S FUR COATS	
1 Marten Scarf.....20.00	<b>10.50</b>	Value	Price
1 Marten Scarf.....20.00	<b>7.50</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....175.00	<b>75.00</b>
1 Marten Shawl.....60.00	<b>20.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....135.00	<b>80.00</b>
1 Marten Muff.....55.00	<b>10.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....85.00	<b>30.00</b>
1 Marten Muff.....75.00	<b>35.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....95.00	<b>48.00</b>
1 Black Fox Muff.....8.50	<b>5.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....225.00	<b>85.00</b>
1 Marten Muff.....45.00	<b>15.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....500.00	<b>200.00</b>
1 Marten Scarf.....60.00	<b>25.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....250.00	<b>95.00</b>
1 Mink Scarf.....40.00	<b>12.50</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....100.00	<b>60.00</b>
1 Mink Tail Shawl.....125.00	<b>25.00</b>	MEN'S FUR LINED COATS	
1 Mink Tail Scarf.....50.00	<b>15.00</b>	Value	Price
1 Mink Tail Muff.....75.00	<b>25.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....175.00	<b>75.00</b>
		1 Fur Lined Coat.....135.00	<b>80.00</b>
		1 Fur Lined Coat.....85.00	<b>30.00</b>
		1 Fur Lined Coat.....95.00	<b>48.00</b>
		1 Fur Lined Coat.....225.00	<b>85.00</b>
		1 Fur Lined Coat.....500.00	<b>200.00</b>
		1 Fur Lined Coat.....250.00	<b>95.00</b>
		1 Fur Lined Coat.....100.00	<b>60.00</b>

WOMEN'S FUR COATS		WOMEN'S FUR LINED COATS	
Value	Price	Value	Price
1 Pony Coat.....45.00	<b>19.50</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....175.00	<b>75.00</b>
1 Pony Coat.....125.00	<b>50.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....135.00	<b>80.00</b>
1 Blend Muskrat Coat.....65.00	<b>65.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....85.00	<b>30.00</b>
1 Brown Pony Coat.....250.00	<b>125.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....95.00	<b>48.00</b>
1 Hudson Seal Coat.....165.00	<b>95.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....225.00	<b>85.00</b>
1 Persian Lamb.....500.00	<b>295.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....500.00	<b>200.00</b>
1 Persian Lamb.....215.00	<b>185.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....250.00	<b>95.00</b>
1 Near Seal Coat.....95.00	<b>65.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....100.00	<b>60.00</b>
1 Near Seal Coat.....90.00	<b>65.00</b>	MEN'S FUR LINED COATS	
1 Near Seal Coat.....75.00	<b>58.00</b>	Value	Price
1 Black Pony Coat.....135.00	<b>85.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....175.00	<b>75.00</b>
1 Black Pony Coat.....86.00	<b>58.00</b>	1 Fur Lined Coat.....135.00	<b>80.00</b>
		1 Fur Lined Coat.....85.00	<b>30.00</b>
		1 Fur Lined Coat.....95.00	<b>48.00</b>
		1 Fur Lined Coat.....225.00	<b>85.00</b>
		1 Fur Lined Coat.....500.00	<b>200.00</b>
		1 Fur Lined Coat.....250.00	<b>95.00</b>
		1 Fur Lined Coat.....100.00	<b>60.00</b>

## UNDERMUSLINS

Comprising the entire stock on hand of the largest and best manufacturer of fine muslin underwear in the United States

The purchase of this stock marks the passing of this great manufacturer from his old quarters in the down-town district of New York—where he has been located for the past forty years—to a larger and more convenient manufacturing plant in the up-town district. The tremendous growth of his business necessitates the removal of this great underwear plant.

January 1st the change takes place. This was decided upon by the members of the Corporation last June. They decided also at this time that they would not remove their large underwear stock on hand to their new quarters, as it would mean a heavy expense and loss of time; and so they determined to close out—to some one house—all their stock at a big discount.

## Night Gowns, Combinations

Skirts—Drawers—Chemises—Corset Covers—Slips

With values based on original Wholesale Cost

The entire purchase will be sold Monday

At **33% to 50%** Discount

Chandler & Co. were highly honored by being notified that they should have the first choice—and should be allowed to see the merchandise before any one else in this country—November 1st they closed the transaction, and the largest consignment of underwear ever shipped to Boston was sent to them—So extremely large a shipment was this that it was necessary to place it in storage for a time.

Owing to an iron-bound principle, unfortunately, the name of this great house cannot be used—but customers of Chandler & Co. will readily recognize their favorite styles in this collection. This stock combines goods rarely sold at a discount—Staple styles which are ordered year in and year out—which are in splendid condition, in fact, have never been taken from their boxes except for the purpose of marking.

### NIGHTGOWNS

194 Nightgowns, lace and embroidery trimmed, very desirable styles. Worth 1.50 to 2.00.....Price **1.00**  
100 Nightgowns, fine embroidery yokes, lace trimmed sleeves and ribbons styles. Worth 2.00 and 2.25.....Price **1.35**  
200 Nightgowns, Empire style, bodice of fine all-over Swiss embroidery, have always been priced 1.50. In this sale at.....**1.00**

48 Nightgowns, nainsooks and cambrics, daintily trimmed. Worth 2.50 and 3.00.....Price **1.95**  
8 Nightgowns, novelty styles, some elaborately trimmed. Worth 4.00 and 5.00.....Price **2.95**

150 Cotton Crepe Nightgowns, ironing not necessary, dainty Swiss embroidery yoke, Irish picot edge and ribbons. These gowns are worth 3.00 each. In this sale at.....**1.95**

6 Nightgowns, elaborately trimmed. Worth 6.75 to 10.00.....Price **5.00**  
8 Nightgowns, samples and novelties. Worth 8.75 to 10.00.....Price **5.00**  
7 Nightgowns. Worth 10.50 to 12.50.....Price **6.75**  
1 Nightgown, Irish lace trimming. Worth 12.50.....Price **8.95**  
3 Nightgowns, Irish lace. Worth 25.00.....Price **12.50**  
2 Nightgowns, Irish lace. Worth 35.00.....Price **18.50**

150 Nightgowns, Irish lace yoke, fine French batiste, Irish picot edge and ribbons. Value 2.25. In this sale at.....**1.50**

### COMBINATIONS

100 Combinations, Drawers and Skirts. Worth 1.50.....Price **1.00**  
200 Combinations, a variety of styles, lace embroidery trimming. Worth 2.00 and 2.50.....Price **1.50**  
110 Combinations, drawers and skirts, lace and emb. trimmed. Worth 3.00.....Price **1.95**  
18 Combinations, variety of styles. Worth 3.75 and 5.00.....Price **2.95**  
6 Combinations, novelties. Worth 5.00 and 7.50.....Price **3.75**  
5 Combinations, lace and embroidery trimmed. Worth 8.00.....Price **5.00**  
3 Combinations, daintily trimmed. Worth 10.50.....Price **5.00**  
4 Combinations. Worth 11.50 to 15.00.....Price **8.95**

### BRIDAL SETS

200 Styles, carefully matched bridal sets, finest of hand embroidery and real laces, others in expensive copies of these designs. Prices from.....**12.50 to 200.00**

### WHITE SKIRTS

75 White Skirts, embroidery and lace trimming. Worth 1.50 and 1.75. Price **1.00**  
100 White Skirts, lace and embroidery trimming. Worth 2.00 and 2.25.....Price **1.50**  
18 White Skirts, novelties. Worth 6.00.....Price **2.95**  
19 White Skirts, elaborately trimmed with embroideries and laces. Worth 7.50.....Price **3.75**  
10 White Skirts, elaborately trimmed. Worth 12.50.....Price **6.75**  
2 White Skirts. Worth 15.00.....Price **7.95**  
8 White Skirts, some trimmed with Irish lace. Worth 16.50 and 22.50.....Price **10.50**

200 White Skirts, special Chandler & Co. embroidery flounce, nainsook or cambric tops with or without flounce. Special price.....**1.95**

3 White Skirts, Irish lace trimming. Worth 25.00.....Price **12.50**  
1 White Skirt, elaborately trimmed with Irish lace. Worth 25.00.....Price **18.50**  
2 White Skirts, elaborately trimmed with Convent Irish lace. Worth 35.00.....Price **39.50**

100 White Skirts, seven designs, deep French and Swiss embroidery flounces, values 8.00 to 12.00. In this sale at.....**5.00**

### PRINCESS SLIPS

16 Princess Slips, lace trimmed. Worth 1.50.....Price **1.00**  
126 Princess Slips, lace and embroidery trimming. Worth 3.00.....Price **1.95**  
12 Princess Slips. Worth 4.00.....Price **2.50**  
14 Princess Slips, daintily trimmed. Price **2.95**  
4 Princess Slips, dainty lace and embroidery trimming. Worth 5.50.....Price **3.75**  
2 Princess Slips. Worth 10.50.....Price **5.00**  
1 Princess Slip, novelty. Worth 12.50.....Price **6.75**

### DRAWERS

141 pairs of Drawers, embroidery and lace trimming. Worth 75c.....Price **50c**  
24 pairs of Drawers, lace and embroidery trimmed. Worth 1.50.....Price **1.00**  
40 pairs of Drawers, six different shapes, all desirable styles. Worth 2.00.....Price **1.25**  
31 pairs of Drawers, all best shapes. 10 pairs of Drawers. Worth 3.00.....Price **1.50**  
8 pairs of Drawers. Worth 4.00.....Price **1.95**  
10 pairs of Drawers, novelties. Worth 5.00.....Price **2.95**

### FRENCH CORSET COVERS

French Corset Covers, fine hand embroidered design. Worth 50c.....Price **58c**  
French Corset Covers. Worth 1.50.....Price **1.00**  
25 French Corset Covers, carnation embroidery. Worth 3.00.....Price **1.95**

### CHEMISES

27 Chemises, daintily trimmed. Worth 1.50.....Price **1.00**  
30 Chemises, lace and embroidery trimming. Worth 2.00.....Price **1.25**  
30 Chemises, elaborate. Worth 2.25 and 2.50.....Price **1.50**  
8 Chemises. Worth 3.00.....Price **1.95**  
2 Chemises, novelties. Worth 5.00.....Price **2.95**

### French Underwear

#### CHEMISES

French Chemises, fine hand scallops and eyelets with ribbon. Worth 75c.....Price **45c**  
French Chemises. Worth 75c and 1.00.....Price **58c**  
French Chemises, fine bow-knot design, hand emb. Worth 1.75.....Price **1.00**  
French Chemises of fine nainsook, hand emb. Irish lace medallions. Worth 3.00.....Price **1.95**  
French Chemises. Worth 5.00.....Price **2.95**  
French Chemises of Irish linen. Worth 8.00.....Price **5.00**

#### FRENCH NIGHTGOWNS

100 French Nightgowns, fine hand embroidery in scallops. Worth 2.25.....Price **1.50**

300 French Nightgowns, special design confined to Chandler & Co. in Boston, made in chemise styles, kimono sleeves, high neck and long sleeves, V and square neck. Worth 5.00 and 5.50 each. In this sale.....**2.95**

30 French Nightgowns. Worth 8.00.....Price **5.00**

#### FRENCH DRAWERS

French Drawers, hand emb. Worth 1.25.....Price **85c**  
French Drawers. Worth 1.50.....Price **1.00**  
French Drawers, elaborately hand embroidered. Worth 2.25.....Price **1.50**

#### FRENCH WHITE SKIRTS

French White Skirts, hand-scalloped flounce. Worth 2.25.....Price **1.50**  
French White Skirts, hand embroidered. Worth 3.00.....Price **1.95**  
French White Skirts, deep embroidered flounce. Worth 4.00.....Price **2.95**

French White Skirts, special designs, exclusively sold by Chandler & Co. some with beautiful bow-knot designs, others with artistic scrolls and floral designs. Finest French nainsook. Values 5.00 and 6.00.....Price **3.75**

## Waists

**Sale of 165 New Silk and Chiffon Waists**  
10.00, 15.00 and 25.00 Waists for 7.50 and 10.50—in the lot are 15 or 20 different styles—chiffons over silk, lace and net, in fine assorted colors with self-colored embroideries and trimmings. Included are also many black waists. Not a waist in the lot made to sell for less than 10.00, and from that up to 25.00. All priced.....

**7.50**

AND

**10.50**



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1911

# Problem of Philippines Is Economic, Declares Gov. Forbes

When Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, in his recent report urged Congress to dispose of the Friar lands in the Philippines in order that more money could be used for public works, he brought up a question of importance to the United States as a whole. Secretary Stimson's further recommendation that a Philippine naturalization law be passed refers indirectly to what Governor-General Forbes has recently had to say about the progress of the Filipinos.

EVERY American coming to the islands should be impressed with one thing; that is, he must gain and hold an influence with the Filipino. Nothing that Gov. Gen. W. Cameron Forbes said in his summary of the progress of the islands for the annual review number of the Cablenews-American is more pertinent to the situation.

Governor Forbes declares at the start that there is no longer any "Philippine question." He says that the political problems of the Philippines have been solved by the establishment of a government in which the Filipinos are given a very important participation by appointment of the executive and judiciary branches of the government.

"The problem that now confronts the American and the Philippine people," says Governor Forbes, "is the material or economic development of the Philippine Islands. To those Filipinos who are stirring up race hatred; to newspapers which are constantly criticizing the Americans and every act of the government; whether good or bad; to all who, instead of reaching out the hand of friendship, are publicly finding fault with each other, I say that they are



(Copyright by Purdy, Boston)  
W. CAMERON FORBES  
Governor-general of Philippines, who sums up conditions in the islands

postponing the day when the ideals of the Filipinos may be realized."

Governor Forbes is a firm believer in the islands of which he is chief executive. With a soil of unlimited productivity, with 8,000,000 people furnishing potential labor equipment, with forests and mineral resources as yet wholly untouched, the Governor-General says, the islands are favored as are few of the world's territories.

Governor Forbes disavows that the Malay is disinclined to work. He makes it

emphatic that quite the contrary is true, saying:

"The experiment of the government has been that it gets excellent results from these laborers. Ask the manager of the street railway, ask the manager of the steam railroads in Luzon, ask the directors of the big manufacturing concerns of the government, and you will receive in each case a strong indorsement of the Filipino as a laborer."

"The government cannot bring capital and establish industries. It can, and has from time to time, and will I hope from time to time again, use every effort within the law to encourage industries that are planning the installation of modern economical methods and machinery; but in the main the governmental assistance has got to be that of improving the conditions under which the people live. We must maintain an extensive educational bureau, whose first efforts will be, for the present, to concentrate on turning the youthful Filipino toward practical subjects, teach the dignity of labor and teach the students in such a manner that they shall come out from school equipped both bodily and mentally to increase the producing power of the people and not educated with a desire to be consumers only."

## Would Train Experts

According to the Governor the administration is constantly importing experts to occupy places which, he says, preferably should go to the native. He expresses the hope that the necessity for importing such experts will cease, and believes it possible that an adequate body of young Filipinos can be trained gradually to fill professional positions. Engineers and surveyors are among those who have come from the United States. In connection with these professions the chief executive points out the remarkable water power facilities, and while not one single modern electric power system for furnishing electricity is found throughout the length and breadth of the islands, he sees no reason

why the entire electric needs in northern Luzon and Mindanao could not be supplied through water power.

One of the most interesting phases that Governor Forbes discussed is contained in the following:

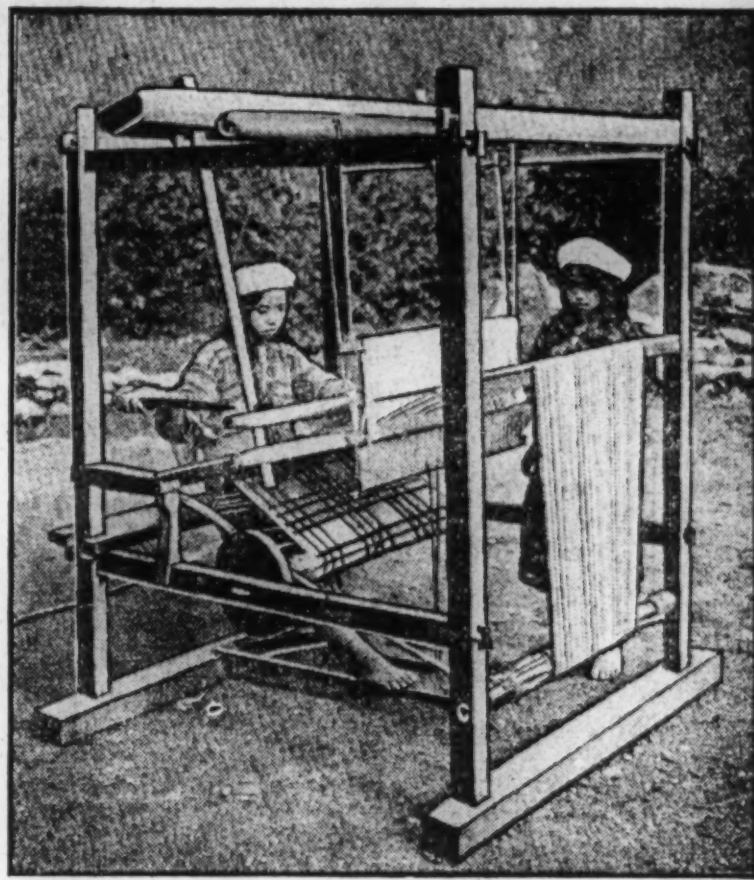
"Every American coming to the islands should be impressed with one thing—that is to gain and hold an influence with the Filipino. He must adopt toward the Filipino an attitude of courteous respect without which he is very sure to be disappointed in his undertakings. The American is the invader; he is the visitor; it is up to him to get along. He should remember, and he will shortly find out, that the Filipino is very responsive to friendly and courteous treatment. People who do not realize that courtesy qualities are necessary in conducting successful business out here will have a hard row to hoe."

## Open Markets Benefit

"The opening of the markets of the United States to the Philippine Islands is the one thing that saved us from retreating instead of advancing. The Philippines have a natural monopoly of hemp—a monopoly which by reason of failure to supply sufficient quantities of the first quality hemp they are rapidly losing as the consumers are looking elsewhere for a substitute and are developing flax, sisal and other products."

"We can say, however, with confidence, that the new era has dawned. With the opening of the markets of the United States enough business can be run at a profit to insure the growth of certain of our industries, and with these as a nucleus others must necessarily follow. But we have to wait upon the growth of capital here for the development of our resources; the progressive regeneration of the Philippine islands is going to be a long and tedious process."

"With the new money we hope to attract," Governor Forbes continues, "we hope also to get young, active men with that vigor and enthusiasm that accom-



Showing learners busy at one of the principal industries of Cagayan, Benguet, Luzon, Philippine islands

panies successful enterprise. But under present conditions a man who has succeeded in the United States will not necessarily succeed here. It takes a bigger, broader gauge man to succeed here than there, and the reason is very clear. Here conditions of supply, transportation, communication, finance and dealing with labor take on special characteristics. A man has got to be an all-around

genius. Moreover, he has got to have more capital, he may have to supply his own transportation in case the public carriers cannot accommodate him; he may have to have his own shops in case others are not accessible; he has got to carry bigger stores, because the time it takes to get supplies or spare parts from Europe or the United States would put him out of business for months if the

proper amount of foresight has not been used.

"This is not a place to which one can afford to send somebody whose conduct at home was such as to make it desirable to have him a considerable distance from home. The successful man out here has to be one of the chosen few, and people planning to enter business here must calculate to pay more than is ordinarily paid at home for supervision if they want to assure success."

## Great Opportunities

Then, looking into the future and seeing before him the new Philippines Governor Forbes sums up the situation in this striking fashion:

"But what a wonderful opportunity lies here for a man with real ability, abundant capital and thorough training, who is ready to meet and master whatever difficulties and obstacles may arise! The breath is fairly taken away with the magnitude of the possibilities. Let any man take the demand for coal and the price it commands in the Philippine Islands for example, and figure the proper development of a really well run and equally well operated coal mine that would dominate this trade and perhaps attract shipping just for the purpose of loading coal."

"Calculate the silk consumed in the United States, the value of the embroidered silk imported from Japan and the rate of duty that is paid and then look at the thousands of Filipinos, deft of hand, ingenious, adaptable, only needing to be shown how in order to make this one of the great silk-producing countries of the world."

"Look at the figures of the rubber industry in the United States, and the success attendant upon rubber planting in the East Indies. It is easy to see where the Philippine Islands could do a trade 20 times their present trade in tons and value and still not exhaust the possibilities of their potential labor and uncultivated acres."

## DAIRYING IS REMUNERATIVE TO THE RANCHMEN OF OREGON

MARSHFIELD, Ore.—Dairying is bringing in more money in Coos county in this state than any other industry, aside from the lumber business. The sum now being paid annually to the ranchers who milk dairy herds is about \$500,000 and a big percentage of it is profit.

Figures for 1910 show that this sum was paid to the dairymen for their milk and cream manufactured into butter, cheese or condensed milk, or sold to the consumers in the cities. There are in the county 11 creameries and one condensed milk factory. They operate in different localities convenient to the ranchers.

Many dairymen who live too far distant from the creameries make their own butter, but this practice is fast being done away with, as better roads and transportation facilities and new creameries combine to make it possible for most of the dairymen to reach a creamery.

At some of the creameries butter is manufactured, at others cheese, and at some both products are turned out. The butter and cheese bring the highest market prices because of first-class quality.

While the business now nets a large sum to the ranchers of the county, there is room for twice as many more to engage in the dairy business in Coos county on land not now utilized for that purpose. In other words, there is room for dairymen to make annually \$1,000,000 more than is now received by those who are in the business. This is possible on the land now avail-

able for the purpose. With the logged-off land seeded for grazing, the opportunity for dairying is almost unlimited.

The year 1910 showed an increase in revenue from the dairy business over 1909. The 1911 business will equal if not exceed that of 1910. There has been an inclination on the part of the dairymen to build up herds of better milkers and several new creameries have been opened, thus increasing the output and profits.

Including the butter made by dairymen and sold in the market the total output of butter in Coos county during 1910 was 405 tons, which brought the ranchers \$110,000. About \$120,000 was paid ranchers for the product manufactured into condensed milk.

The sales of milk to consumers in North Bend and Marshfield amounted to about \$16,000. With the milk sold in other towns in the county and for ice cream manufacture, and the by-products of the dairy farms sold, the total is brought to practically \$500,000. This is what the ranchers received, exclusive of profits made by the creameries in manufacturing.

Some of the creameries in the county are operated by companies and others are cooperative affairs in which the ranchers have stock. Most of the factories are along the rivers and the milk and cream are transported from ranch to factory on gasoline boats, which can operate at all times of the year.

The ranchers during the past year have been paid as high as 40 cents a pound for butter fat, but the average

for the year was about 34 cents a pound. Very little feed is needed aside from the grass, which is green the year around. Many of the dairymen feed only a few months in the year.

In some of the herds the cows have paid as high as \$105 and \$110 a cow with no feed purchased, the farm producing everything needed for the cows.

The average production of a cow in Coos county is about 800 a year, while the assessed valuation of the cows is but an average of \$35. There are 300

## CHICAGO PROJECT INCLUDES RAILROAD CENTER

### Grouping of Terminals in Magnificent Stations on Twelfth Street Latest Plan to Improve Congested Area

CHICAGO—A plan to group nearly all of Chicago's railroad terminals on Twelfth street is being formulated here. As a direct result of the lake front improvements made possible through the Illinois Central contract with the South Park commissioners, the railroad officials and business men who have interested themselves in the plan have begun the task of working out the details of this move against downtown congestion.

The ever present doubt as to whether the city actually would widen Twelfth street and carry out its lake front plans has been removed and the railroad officials already have expressed themselves as prepared to invest their capital in the extensive improvements outlined for them in the city plan.

The plan that will be worked out in the

immediate future by officials of the roads involved includes the following features:

Erection of one or more great terminal stations on the south side of Twelfth street, as recommended in the Chicago plan and in the F. A. Delano plan, for all of the passenger carrying roads that enter the city from the south.

Train sheds are to extend as far south as Fifteenth or Sixteenth street, between Clark and State streets, and, if necessary, east of State street.

The Polk street station and, ultimately, the LaSalle street station, are to be abandoned.

All tracks will be submerged or raised above the street level without closing any of the streets intersecting the tracks.

The cost of the improvements has been estimated at from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The men who are working out the plan contemplate a combination of the program of changes drawn up by Frederic A. Delano, president of the Wabash railroad, and those recommended in the Chicago plan.

Accomplishment of this plan would

### Contracts for the \$4,500,000 Field Museum Are Let and the Work Will Be Started Immediately

place the following roads in Twelfth street stations:

Western Indiana, Erie, Grand Trunk, Lake Shore, Nickel Plate, Santa Fe, Wabash, Chesapeake & Ohio, Monon, Rock Island, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago, Indiana & Southern.

When Mr. Delano first broached his scheme, which includes a great terminal on the south side of Twelfth street with a frontage of 750 feet, it was greeted with one important objection.

The most important advantage of the La Salle street station is that it is on the elevated loop. But the removal of the loop and the construction of subways will destroy this advantage, to a great extent, and make Twelfth street the logical point for passenger terminals.

## NORTHWEST IS MAKING PLANS FOR PERMANENT LAND EXHIBIT IN ST. PAUL

### Development League Ready to Expend \$70,000 for Continuation of the Display of Products of Seven States

ST. PAUL, Minn.—An important result of the Northwest land show, which recently closed here, is disclosed in the announcement that the Northwestern Development League is to expend \$70,000 for the establishment practically of a permanent land show in St. Paul. Arrangements have been made to place this year's exhibits in the new Commerce building.

Alaska and each of the seven states

### WIRELESS STATION OPENED BY A BOY

NEWCASTLE, Ind.—Horace G. Stout, a pupil of the local high school, has established a wireless telegraph station. Stout has installed his apparatus on top of the court house tower, the highest point in the city.

Experimenting at first the young man had the station at his home, only at a short distance from the ground. He was then able to receive messages from a station at Connersville. With his wires at a greater height he expects to get messages clearly from a greater distance.

participating in the show gave large exhibits. These were augmented by displays of products by the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Northwestern railroads.

South Dakota, claiming that corn is king in its realm, bore it out with a large exhibit which was awarded the sweepstake prize for the best exhibit of corn from the Northwest. An attractive feature of the South Dakota exhibit was three Buffalo heads one of which was that of the last "outlaw of the plains."

Minnesota, with everything in her exhibit from live fish to a hen on a nest of eggs, from apples to iron ore, from sugar beets to a brass cow, won the silver trophy cup for the most comprehensive exhibit.

Montana will carry back a cup similar in size and value to the cup won by Minnesota for having the largest and the best exhibit from any one state. The Judith Basin, Mont., exhibit was awarded a special silver trophy cup. One of the features of the Basin exhibit was a peacock made entirely of grasses and grains and illuminated with colored electric lights.

Washington had the only exhibit designed and arranged by a woman. It received more attention than any other because of the pictures made entirely of cereals. The exhibit of canned fruit,



(Copyright 1911 by Juul-Ingersoll Company for Great Northern Railway)  
PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE RECENT NORTHWEST LAND SHOW  
Reading from left to right, front row, James J. Hill, L. W. Hill, president of Great Northern Railway; Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior; Robert D. Heintz, back row, Louis Denwell, Northwest Development League, Charles Griffin and Mr. Meyer, secretary to Mr. Fisher.

processed fruit and flowers, all done by Mrs. M. J. Wessels of Spokane, was awarded a silver cup. Spokane valley for the best display of apples and Methow valley for the 10 best boxes of apples

produced in the American Northwest each received a silver trophy.

Idaho scored on potatoes and apples and also on the best collection of products exhibited from cut-over lands.

Idaho had a space several feet square filled with silver trophies.

Oregon carried off the silver cup for the best alfalfa. The cup for the best county exhibit was awarded to Malheur

county. Col. William Hanly of Burns won the trophy for the best half bushel of wheat grown in the state.

The Red river valley of North Dakota, known as the "Bread Basket of the

### Many Prizes Awarded to the Various Participants Including Special Trophies to Individuals

World," was awarded a prize for the best sectional exhibit judged on quality, arrangement and comprehensive character. Cups for flax and wheat also went to North Dakota.

Alaska with an exhibit of furs, minerals, woods, vegetables, grains and grasses and articles made by the Indians was always a center of interest. The cup for the best collection of cereals grown north of the forty-ninth degree was awarded to John Adelson, Fairbanks, Alaska.

### STONE OUTPUT BREAKS RECORD

WASHINGTON—The value of the production of the stone quarries of the United States during 1910 was the largest in the history of the industry and was more than double that of 1900, the figures being respectively \$76,520,584 and \$36,970,777.

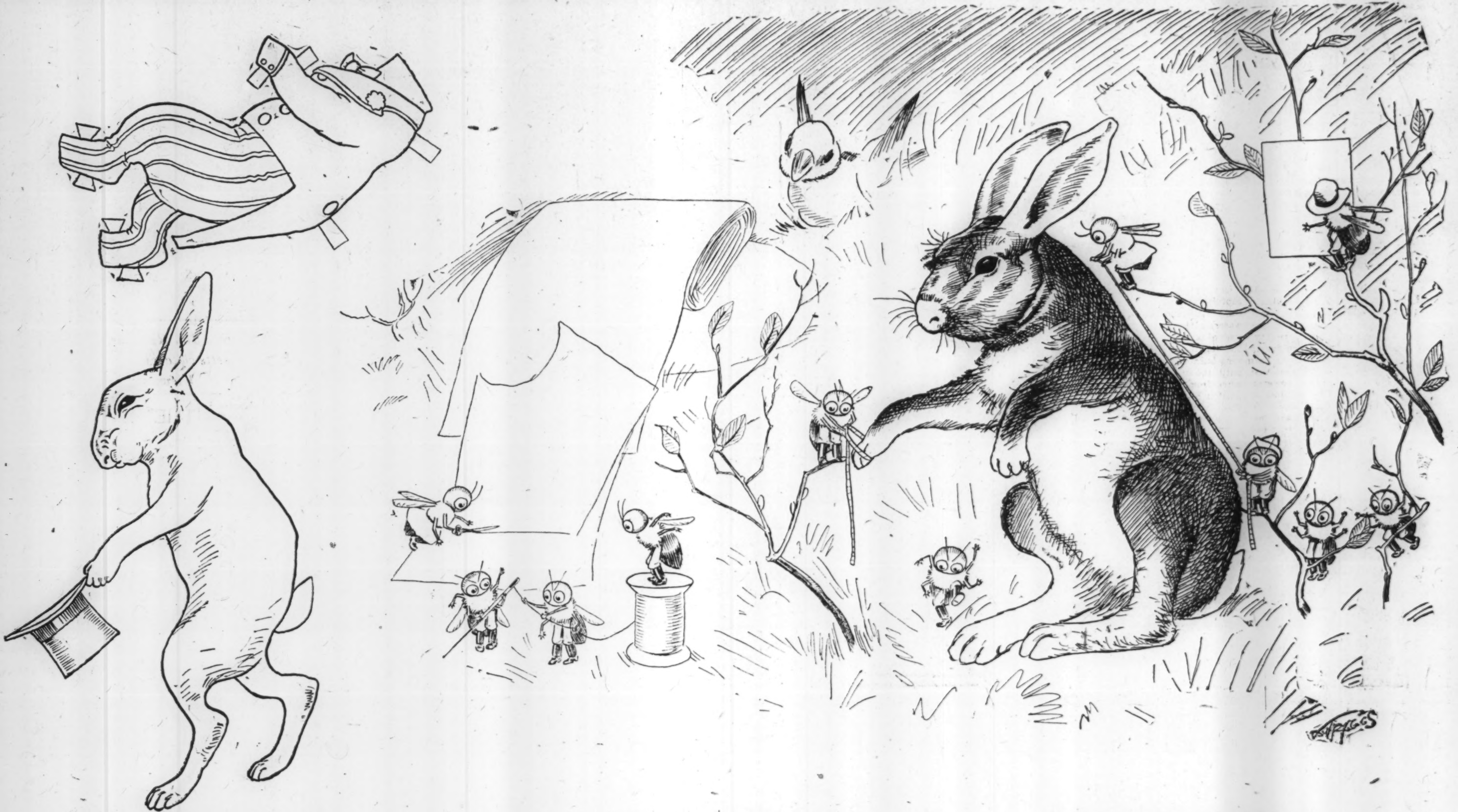
The output for 1910 shows an increase over that of 1909 of \$5,175,385, or more than 7 per cent.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

Here Buzz has turned tailor, and isn't it funny!  
He's worked like a nailer at garments for Bun-ny.  
Now Bun, as one knows, wears the plainest of clo'es,  
In white or in gray ones he us'ly goes.

Before they're cut out and on Bun-ny's back placed  
Let's paint them about what would suit a shy taste;  
The coat a bright blue with gold buttons in view,  
For the tie just a flash of deep crimson will do.

The trousers of lavender striped with pink  
Will certainly have rich effect one would think.  
With his hat painted yellow you'll find the young fellow  
Will feel that we've dressed him up splendidly well-O.

The neck-tie and collar, the coat and the trousers,  
Are each worth a dollar when made for big browsers;  
But Chickadee's suit, when at last they get to it,  
Will cost less than half and have stockings to boot.

(Copyrighted by Alexander Dodds. All rights reserved.)

Miss Sally for Rabbit is taking the measure  
She'll make him a habit that's just to his pleasure;  
The Bee in the tree writes, seven, nine, three,  
The numbers she calls, so 'twill fit to a T.

When the work is all done and their customers suited,  
O won't they have fun while the siren is tooted;  
In an automobile down the road they will reel  
All dressed in their best, and how fine they will feel!

## CHILDREN OF DENMARK POLITE

FROM the street boy who tramps about in wooden shoes, to the erect young gentleman walking home from the Latin school, everybody in Denmark is polite, writes Maurice Francis Egan, United States minister to Denmark, in the Youths Companion. The little girl of five drops a courtesy as a matter of course when any older person speaks to her, and says "God dag!" very prettily. After each meal every child approaches his parents and ceremoniously thanks them with the formula, "Tak for mad!" to which the parents respond, "Vel bekomme!" In the country the young people—even when they are grown up—kiss their parents gratefully after meals.

The relation between parents and children in Denmark is rather ceremonious, from the American point of view, but in no other country are children better treated, and in no other country do they better respond to kind treatment.

In our country, for instance, you occasionally see a scowl or a frown on the brow of a small boy or girl when some request is denied in public. Such an expression would in Denmark be looked on with amazement.

The children receive great consideration on all occasions. For instance, on gala-days, like that when the King and Queen of England entered Copenhagen in state, or like that day, more recent, when former President Roosevelt passed through the streets, small children are invariably arranged in front of the wait-

ing crowds of older persons, so that they may miss nothing of the sights.

It is remarkable, too, how well the young Danes speak foreign languages. Their simplicity and lack of self-consciousness help them to acquire this accomplishment. The moment they have a slight knowledge of English, German or French, they begin to use it. If you speak in English to a boy coming from the big public schools, like that in Stockholm, for instance, he will instantly reply in English. I know a 10-year-old boy who not only writes a good letter in German and in English, but also conducts a little weekly paper entirely written in Latin! His Latin is not Ciceronian, and the cases are sometimes rather jumbled, but he uses frankly and honestly all the knowledge he has acquired to the best of his ability, and nobody thinks of laughing at him. It is taken as a matter of course that he should do what he can with what he has learned.

Simple pleasures are enjoyed by all classes of society. The little Princess Margaret, at the age of 14, took a walk with her mother, the Princess Valdemar, every morning about 8 o'clock. She invariably stopped in the street opposite the American legation, and solemnly allowed a horse, whose business brought him there at that hour, to eat a loaf of black bread, rugbrod, from her hand before she proceeded on her promenade. This was part of her daily routine, and it seemed to give her and the horse a great deal of enjoyment.

## FLY BEATS BIRD

No bird can fly backward, says a contemporary. The dragon-fly, however, can accomplish this feat and outstrip any swallow.

## INMATES OF ZOO

The answer to last week's problem under this heading is 22 birds and 14 beasts.

## WHY?

WHY are there so many bogs in Ireland? If you will look carefully at a map of Ireland which shows the mountains, you will notice that they form more or less of a wall round the flatter central land. They are like the rim of a plate. Only on the east side is this not the case. It is partly on account of this peculiar arrangement of the high land and the low land that so much of the country is of a boggy nature. The rainfall in Ireland being very considerable—the mountains of Kerry and Connemara are the wettest portions of the British Isles—an immense amount of water drains into the flat inland, and collects in the lakes and forms numerous bogs. A bog is neither land nor water but a semi-solid mass of dense vegetation. When a bog dries up the mass becomes "peat," which is the main fuel of Ireland, as it is much cheaper than coal.—Children's Magazine.

## HIS EDUCATION

Several years ago an effort was made to collect all the chimney-sweepers in the city of Dublin for the purpose of education. In connection with this attempt the Christian Observer cites a story.

Among the boys came a little fellow who was asked if he knew his letters.

"Oh, yes, sir," was the reply.

"Do you spell?"

"Oh, yes, sir," was again the answer.

"Do you read?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"What book did you learn from?"

"I never had a book, sir."

"And who was your schoolmaster?"

"Oh, I never was at school."

Here was a singular case. A boy could read and spell without a book or master!

But what was the fact? Why, another little sweep had taught him to read by showing him the letters over the shop doors which they passed as they went through the city. His teacher, then, was another little sweep like himself, and his book the sign-boards on the shops.

What may not be done by trying?

## PLEASURES OF TINY PRINCESS

THE home life of King James I. of England had much that was charming about it. In his "Five Stuart Princesses" Robert S. Rait gives many pleasant glimpses of the upbringing of the little daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, afterward Queen of Bohemia and ancestress of the present royal house of Great Britain. The child was but seven when her father was called from his Scottish throne to that of England. Two days after the installation at Windsor, writes Mr. Rait, the small Elizabeth watched a state dinner from a recess in St. Georges hall.

As life at the court proved too hard for the little lady, Lord and Lady Harrington were appointed to educate her in the seclusion of their country seat in Warwickshire. There the princess' room looked over brilliant flower-beds across a green English lawn to an artificial river that disappeared into the woods.

"Nothing took the princess' fancy so much," wrote one of her ladies, "as a little wilderness at the end of the park, on the banks of a large brook which formed in one place a large irregular basin, or rather a small lake, in which there was an island covered with under-wood and flowering trees and plants, so well mixed and disposed that for nine months in the year they formed a continual spring."

This "wilderness" the princess took for her own, and here in an aviary, the back and roof of which were formed of natural rock, she brought together the birds of every species and of every country. In the wilderness and wood Lord Harrington built "little wooden buildings in all the different orders of architecture," and in these were placed "paintings of divers races, and stuffed skins of all sorts of animals, so that this was a kind of world in miniature. Adjoining the wood were some meadows which were afterward added to what the princess called her 'territories,' and these she called 'her farm,' from their being stocked with the smallest kind of cattle from the islands of Jersey, Shetland and Man."

Elizabeth's studies were conducted somewhat after modern kindergarten

methods. The greater part, the instruction, that is, was imparted informally and without being obtrusively labeled "work." For example, the learning of history and geography became a game in which picture cards had to be shuffled and arranged correctly. "If a butterfly or a glowworm took her eye, some account was given her of its nature and of the wonderful changes most of its kind go through." The children loved to look at these insects through the newly discovered microscope, or at the stars through Lord Harrington's wonderful telescope.

Happy days were these for Elizabeth. Already she was playing queen. She had six companions for her court, and more over, twice a week the children of the neighboring families were admitted to her "drawing room." Occasionally she had state functions, as when, in 1604, she paid a visit to Coventry, where she was received by the mayor and aldermen, and was treated to a sermon and a dinner. Apparently the eight-year-old Elizabeth was a most gracious little queen.

## SHOOTING FISH

The shooting fish is a native of the East Indies, says an exchange. It has a hollow cylindrical beak. When it spies a fly sitting on the plants that grow in shallow water, with remarkable dexterity it ejects out of a tubular mouth a single drop of water, which seldom misses its aim, and striking the fly into the water, the fish makes it its prey.

## HE HAD BUT ONE

Visitor—Well, my little man, have you any brothers?

Freddy—Yes, I have one; but my sister Stella has two.

Visitor—Why, how can that be?

Freddy (in some astonishment)—Me and my little brother, of course.—Christian Register.

## CLEAN BOYS

In six high schools of Chicago during the last few months there have been groups of schoolboys meeting under intelligent leadership with this as their slogan, "Clean living; clean speech; clean athletics."

Think what that means for the future. The boy who determines that he won't play off-side, or play rough even if the umpire isn't looking, the boy who determines that he won't foul at basketball, even if he is not being watched, is going to be a man who is far less likely to foul even if the law isn't looking. The boy who determines that he will rule his spirit under any and all conditions, the boy who determines that he will keep his speech clean, and himself clean, is a boy who will be more valuable when he comes to manhood in dealing with some of the great questions that we face. The boy who keeps himself clean in his teens will be a useful

man, honorable and upright in his twenties and thirties and forties.—The Rev. Charles W. Gilkey, in Official Bulletin.

## CROOKED SPOKES

Perhaps you have noticed that the wheels on a washing machine had the spokes nicely curved instead of being straight. You may have thought that this was just to make the wheels look pretty, but that is not the reason for it, says the New York Sun.

These wheels are made of the cheapest kind of cast iron, and as this metal shrinks when it cools the wheels are likely to crack if the cooling is not very even. It was found that if the spokes connecting the rim with the hub were curved they were less apt to crack in cooling than when they were straight, as the bend in the spokes gives more play.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## I COME, YOU GO

THE children all sit around a table, and some one begins: "I come from the shoemaker's. His name is Sam Smith. I get some satin slippers of him. Now you go to the gardener's." His neighbor on the right must continue: "I come from the gardener's. His name is George Green. I got some gorgeous geraniums of him. Now you go to the schoolteacher's," or something similar. The game is to use only nouns beginning with the letter which the previous speaker proposes, and if the article which you mention must be modified by an adjective beginning with the same letter, it is all the harder and more amusing. Whoever makes a mistake or is unable to finish his sentence must pay a forfeit.—Good Housekeeping.

## NUT RACE

At one end of a room are placed two large bowls, or basins, of nuts. The players are then divided into two sides, with captains. To each side is allotted one of the basins of nuts, and the game is to see which side can, in a given time, carry most nuts to the other end of the room. The players take it in turns to dip out nuts from the bowl that belongs to their side, and the method of taking them is to dip the hand into the basin, with the extended fingers close together, and to take up as many nuts as possible on the back of the hand. Of course there is probability of the nuts rolling off the hand as they are being carried across the room, it is the side that works calmly under its captain's orders that wins the race.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

## TODAY'S PUZZLE

## RESCUED MEN

Take a man from a commission and  
Leave a fruit so soft and sweet—  
Fine to eat.

Take a man from brave virility  
Leave a covering for the head—  
Blue or red.

ANSWER TO CHARADE  
Springtime.



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WASHINGTON—"The present uncertainty whether the phosphate rock of the public land should be entered under the lode law or under the placer is conclusive evidence of the need of legislation," says the director of the geological survey in his thirty-second annual report.

"As a matter of fact neither of these laws is more applicable to the acquisition of beds of phosphate-bearing limestone than it would be to that of coal beds," continues the report. "The realization that the phosphate deposits are more extensive than was known or suspected when the survey geologists began land classification work in Idaho and Wyoming does not lessen but rather increases the urgency for a leasing law which will provide for the utilization of this large supply of mineral fertilizer, so as to meet both present and future needs."

## GREAT INLAND SHIP LOCK DONE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—What is said to be the largest inland ship lock in the world has been completed here at a cost of \$1,250,000. The contract was let by the government in 1908.  
The work is 600 feet long and 70 feet wide. It is considered one of the greatest engineering feats along the Great Lakes. The lock is big enough to carry the largest freighters. The gates are operated by Niagara Falls power.

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**MINT REFINERS TO GO TO NEW YORK**  
PHILADELPHIA—John H. Landis, superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, has made it plain that employees of the mint affected by the discontinuance of work in the refining department will be given employment either here or in New York. Explaining why the refining mill will be discontinued, he said:

"During the last five years we have been doing the assaying for the New York assay office. About that time they dismantled the old building in New York and work was suspended. All the refining was then done at the Philadelphia mint. Now the new assay office in New York is completed and work will be resumed there in January."

## DECISION ASKED IN PILOTAGE CASE

WASHINGTON—Attorney-General Webb of California has asked the supreme court to give an early decision in the case involving the conflict of jurisdiction between state and federal governments as to the pilotage on steam vessels entering the Golden Gate.  
It was pointed out that the decision would not only affect vessels now engaged in traffic between Atlantic and Pacific ports, but would also affect many vessels "confidently expected" to use the Panama canal. The case would not be decided, unless advanced, until after the completion of the canal, it was said.

## BOSTON DANCERS STUDY COPPELIA

Delibes' Popular Ballet in Repertory of Boston Opera House—Meaning of Dancers in Greek Drama

ALL applaud the enterprise of the Boston opera management in presenting with their own terpsichorean forces Delibes' popular ballet, "Coppelia," founded on one of the tales of Hoffmann.

This ballet was first produced at the Paris Grand Opera in 1870, with a great success and has held the boards ever since. Parisians had had a dramatization of some of Hoffmann's tales 20 years earlier, for Hoffmann's fairy tales (Maerchen) were in their day as well known as Puss in Boots. Coppelia, in the ballet, is the Olympia of the drama, the doll, made by Dr. Coppelius. In 1881 the drama was made into an opera by Offenbach.

In the ballet the mystical German significance of Hoffmann's story is most overlaid by the fascination of the tip-toeing of the dancers, so that Olympia, the Coppelia of the ballet, becomes an amusing automaton, "la fille aux yeux d'email" (the girl with the enamel eyes) but nothing more. For Hoffmann, however, and even in the Offenbach school, she was the naive and lovely school girl of whom the impassioned poet presupposes all kinds of high and noble beauties of character—hence her name Olympia—only to find that his dolly is stuffed with sawdust.

In the story of the ballet Swanilda, not Coppelia, is really the heroine. She is seen first of all looking up at Coppelia, who sits at the window of old Dr. Coppelius' mysterious house. Swanilda, the lower Franz is in love with Coppelia, having seen the wonderful beauty sitting daily, perfectly still, in her window. Swanilda sees Franz coming and hides to observe him. He throws a kiss to Coppelia, who appears to return it. Just then Dr. Coppelius is seen looking out of the window laughing.

Swanilda and Franz chase a butterfly and presently the girl gets courage to tell her lover that she knows he is in love with the girl in the window. He protests and just then the other villagers come in, with the burgomaster, who says that Franz and Swanilda's marriage better come next day at the feast. She takes a straw and pretends to listen to it and hear it say that Franz no longer loves her. She asks him if this is what he hears. He surly denies. Then she asks the neighbors. They pretend to hear the same thing and she breaks the straw as a sign that all is over between them. Franz goes away and the rest amuse themselves till night comes on. Dr. Coppelius is

seen coming from his house. The crowd chase him and he drops the key of his house, which the girls pick up. They enter the house, just as Franz comes in with a ladder which he puts up to the balcony, but Dr. Coppelius, returning to look for his key, scares him away.

## Drama Enacted

The next scene shows the girls inside the house, playing with the automatic things which the mysterious doctor has made. Swanilda is amused to find that Coppelia is only a big doll. Dr. Coppelius enters and they all run away except Swanilda, who crouches in the curtains near Coppelia.

Franz now comes in through the window and the doctor catches him. They finally sit down to talk and the doctor gives Franz something to make him sleep. He thinks he can get life out of Franz to make Coppelia live. He draws the doll forth out of the curtains and after he has made a few passes over Franz Coppelia seems to become alive and gradually progresses from her stiff, ugly motions to the real liveliness of a dancing woman. She plays all kinds of pranks. He throws a cloak over her shoulders to make her be still, but she begins a Spanish dance. Finally in a wild jig she goes all about the room smashing things.

By main force Coppelius replaces her behind the curtains. Franz awakes just as the dolls are moved by the automatic machinery. Swanilda comes out from the curtain and is seen to slip out of the room, dragging Franz with her. The doctor knows he has been tricked.

The next picture shows all the village assembled for the wedding. Dr. Coppelius comes in to demand restitution for the destruction of his machines. Swanilda offers her wedding dowry, but the burgomaster gives him a purse instead. Then follows the dance of the hours, with Aurora, working girls and men and various scenes of the sort; and a grand finale expresses the general joy.

## Classic Origins

It is hard perhaps for an American audience to get the right point of view of the French ballet. In the days when Lully and Moliere contended for the favor of Louis XIV. and diversions were interspersed in the brilliant comedies of Moliere to insure that the monarch might not "sennuyer," and when Moliere quarreled with Lully and turned to Charpentier for his incidental music

the ballet was the thing, rather than the play or the music. King Louis descended to dance himself in one of these elaborate pantomime-tableaux arrangements of classical stories, and we remember that Mlle. De Seigne and her beautiful mother appeared in such a spectacle in which the king took part.

This prominence of the ballet on the French stage, of course, has followed from the French traditional devotion to the Greek drama as a source of inspiration. Gluck used classic stories for those operas of his which are still the splendid foundation of the seasons at the Paris grand opera. In the Greek dramas the chorus was treated like a character of the play and its comments or its dance, expressive of its feelings, was, like the chorus in opera today, only more individually, a statement of public opinion on what the principal actors were doing.

The very word orchestra comes from a Greek word meaning dance, and indicated at first the place where the chorus danced out its opinion of what Edipus or Orestes or Elektra was about. The word chorus means a dance accompanied with song, and the derivations of the Greek hint that it was first merely a dance, inside an enclosure, for the word is related to the Greek for enclosure, or hedge. The modern word choir, as the place where the singers sit, is derived from it. Indeed the whole of the Greek drama was developed from the early dances, with which were sung the dithyrambic odes, a form of lyric music perfected in 625 B. C.

The choragus was the leader of the Greek chorus, and each tribe had to supply one choragus, who was responsible for drilling a chorus or company of dancers and singers for the tragedies and comedies that were presented at various religious festivals. The office was held to be one of great honor.

There was in Athens a street, called the street of the Tripods, lined with monuments or small temples which were erected by the successful choragus at successive festivals and upon each of which was displayed the bronze tripod won as a prize. The choragic monuments were sometimes ornamented with the works of famous artists. The names of the plays and players at the given festival were inscribed on the monument. The leader of the French ballet is called the coryphée, and her name comes from coryphaeus, another form of the name for the Greek leader of the ancient and dignified chorus.

## "AIDA" PRESENTED AT OPERA HOUSE

Mme. Gay's Amneris Splendidly Tempestuous in Scene With Judges, While Mme. Melis Makes an Appealing Figure—Zenatello in Fine Form

VERDI'S "Aida" was sung at the Boston opera house Friday night with the following cast:  
Aida.....Carmen Melis  
Amneris.....Maria Gay  
Gina Sacerdotessa.....Florence De-Courcy  
Radames.....Giovanni Zenatello  
Amonasro.....Giovanni Polese  
Ramfis.....Jose Mardones  
Il Re.....Ernesto Giaccone  
Un Messaggero.....A. Silli

Without one note of Verdi's splendidly dramatic music, save perhaps the burlesque blare of the trumpeters, "Aida" as spectacle and play, when given at the Boston opera house, is worth going many a mile to see. The gorgeous and beautiful scenery, the control of the chorus as actors, the costuming and all accessories reflecting historic exactness are indeed too much to grasp at a single performance of the work, and demand repeated study. The make-up of certain of the prisoners of war, for example, the mirror of Amneris of burnished metal, not glass, hint the care of the mere staging of this spectacle. Besides all this, there is Verdi in his most melodiously melodramatic mood, pouring forth from the opening "Celeste Aida" to the ardors of the closing love duet, air after air that would alone make the fortune of a composer of the day. For the folk do still love a good tune.

Mme. Melis as Aida and Mme. Gay as Amneris, are also, quite apart from their vocal powers, fully worth the expenditure of an evening. They present two clean-cut pictures of barbaric woman in conflict—one imperious and passionate, one sensitive and clinging, and more lovable than many other Aidas have been. Mme. Eames, playing this part in her bronzed beauty, is every inch a queen.

Mme. Melis is the slave, her spirit broken by captivity, her wild simplicities still shrinking among the unaccustomed splendors of civilization. She sways and trembles and crouches, casting up her eyes in silent prayer to her gods, and not until the scene with her lover where she is at last free from the gaze of the multitude does her passion flash forth. Even here she is still appealing and lovely, girlish, never the woman of matured powers.

The scene with the father, for many the climax of musical interest in the work, is the most beautiful moment of her impersonation, though the last scene, which sings itself, is of course, poignant, exquisite, and does with the hearer all that Verdi meant it should, if one surrenders to it.

Mme. Gay's Amneris, too, was a fully

perfected picture of the imperious, yet big hearted royal woman, who loves her attendants, caresses the little Ethiopian dancing boy and treats her slave Aida almost as a sister, till the man comes between them.

There was a half barbaric wildness in

her, too. Her acting in the scene with the judges was as splendidly tempestuous as Aida's was everywhere appealing.

Zenatello sang his Radames also splendidly. One finds no fault with his vocal contribution to the work, if as an actor he is overshadowed by the more intense emotional expressiveness of the two women. His singing was smooth and warm, though his "Celeste Aida" was marred by explosive sounds at the end of sustained phrases. Signor Polese's Amonasro was more impressive as a character study and his singing as fine. Here is also a beautiful voice, warmed by true dramatic fervor.

And one must mention the little blacks who sat down with such excellent concert, flat on the floor when the music dictated.

Swiss Pianist Appears in Recital at Steinert Hall on New Year's Day



(Photo by Windeatt, Chicago)  
RUDOLPH GANZ

## CHICAGO MUSICAL NEWS

For its thirteenth pair of concerts on Jan. 5 and 6 the Theodore Thomas orchestra presents a program that shows complete recovery from the holiday spirit of the two preceding programs. The concert takes the character of a memorial to the founder and first conductor of this fine orchestra, Theodore Thomas, who passed away Jan. 4, 1905. The program opens with Gluck's serious overture to "Iphigenie in Aulis," followed by Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, a work which Thomas always performed with a remarkable dignity and breadth. The second part of the program contains three numbers from Schubert's music to "Rosamunde": Wagner's "Traumerei," with orchestration by Theodore Thomas, and Wagner's prelude to "Die Meistersinger."

## MUSIC NOTES

Owing to rehearsals of "Le Donne Curiose," the Wolf-Ferrari opera, which is soon to be presented at the Metropolitan opera house, New York, Antonio Scotti will be unable to appear on Monday night at the Boston opera house as previously announced, and his place as Iago in Verdi's "Otello" will be taken by Mr. Polese. The management assures, however, that Mr. Scotti will positively appear on Friday night as Tonio in "Pagliacci."

Arthur Friedheim and John Orth were the pianists and Miss Amy Fay, Riesberg, Lachmund, John Orth and others, made short addresses, at the banquet in honor of the Liszt centenary at Hotel Marlborough, New York, on Thursday evening.

Josef Lhevinne, the Russian pianist, arrived from Berlin, Dec. 27 on the Olympic for his fifth American tour under the management of London Charlton. His initial appearances will be as soloist of the New York Philharmonic Society, Jan. 4 and 5, when he will perform the Rubinstein concerto No. 5. On Jan. 7 Lhevinne will again be soloist of the Philharmonic, playing the Beethoven "Emperor" concerto.

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# Timely News of Music and the Musicians

## SYMPHONY CONCERT

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Max Fiedler, conductor, presented its eleventh program at Symphony hall, Friday afternoon, with the solo assistance of Mme. Berta Morena, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York. One piece had its first performance in America, the Jena symphony, ascribed to the youthful Beethoven. Another piece, Enesco's suite with the union introduction for violins was on the program, perhaps to give those who liked it at its first performance eight months ago opportunity to revise their impressions, or perhaps to brush up some striking pages of modern instrumentation for reading to the audiences of the next tour. Mme. Morena sang two arias of the greatest possible dramatic impressiveness, in one characterizing Beethoven's Leonora; in the other, Wagner's Brunnhilde. The works performed were the following:

Mozart, overture to "The Marriage of Figaro"; Beethoven, "Jena" symphony in C major, edited by Fritz Stein; first time in Boston, Beethoven, scene, "Aschebach's" and aria, "Komm, Hoffnung"; "Fidelio," Enesco, suite for orchestra, op. 9; Wagner, closing scene of "Götterdämmerung."

The new work of course is the one the program is remarkable for. A delicately scored little symphony that might have been written by some one of Beethoven's day or could have been compiled from several works of the epoch of Beethoven and of the one preceding and of the one following him. It could have been built also by somebody writing a good while after the classic period, but schooled in its manner and technique. If the scholar who unearthed this little epic in the depository of documents of the Jena Music College will next bring to light some youthful Beethoven fragments wherewith to supplement it, he will give the world a veritable musical Ossian to hear and discuss. The Jena library find is an interesting work, whatever its authorship. It is pleasing to listen to for its own musical sake, whether it discloses any valuable facts in archeology or not. If the German conservatory professors positively know that Beethoven composed it, they would have a good deal to explain as to how the youth of Bonn could be a musician of such character as he shows himself to be in the Jena symphony and how the man of Vienna a musician of such decidedly different character. The child is not father of the man.

It is not possible to believe that Beethoven wrote the whole work as it stands and it is not easy to see how he could have written any part of it just as it stands. The symphony is conceivably a compilation, though it is by no means a collection of odd movements strung together. For it is an organized composition and must have been set up as we hear it by a single hand. The ideas may have come from a number of sources and have found their unity in the orchestration. There is show of reason that Beethoven was one source of the ideas. The second movement of the Jena symphony in one spot reminds the listener of the andante of the G major sonata, opus 14, No. 2. But if we know the composer was somebody not Beethoven, we should pay little heed to the resemblance. A great composer and a forgotten one of the same period have a common idiom. Many a minor Elizabethan poet wrote lines of Shakespearean quality. Dittersdorf composed passages of music in a style like Beethoven's best, did before Beethoven had fairly matured his style. In going back to an epoch of great achievement we are easily misled into supposing that one man did everything. Small cause is there for thinking that some work of the great man's epoch which is dug up in the archives of an ancient musical institution must be ascribed to him just because its style bears here and there a resemblance to his.

Of course the judgment of American listening counts in the case of the new music only so long as its authorship is disputed on evidence of record. If the Jena symphony were proved to be Beethoven's by unimpeachable documentary evidence, there would be nothing to do but accept it. But German academic opinion does not vouch for the authenticity of the piece on that ground and so resort has to be made to the internal evidence of the music itself. And that lets American symphony audiences into the controversy.

Some Bostonians will say that more convincing to them than any evidence of analysis is the evidence of interpretation. And on this point the German professors may consider that they have found out something important by sending the Jena symphony to the United States. It has come to be pretty generally agreed that the present conductor of the Symphony orchestra is not a

## Desdemona in Verdi's "Otello" Impersonated by Versatile Soprano



MME. CARMEN MELIS

great Beethoven interpreter. The work of the last three years of the Symphony concerts has led listeners to expect two things: A Strauss program, a brilliant concert; a Beethoven program, an undistinguished concert. Now on general principles, if the new piece rehearsed in Symphony hall Friday afternoon was really composed by Beethoven, Max Fiedler would be quite likely to mix giving it an appealing interpretation. The truth is, he gave it a most interesting reading. Let the German professors know, then, that the first performance of the Jena symphony in Boston develops strong interpretive evidence against the work having been composed by Ludwig von Beethoven, who once lived at Bonn and afterwards at Vienna; or at any rate by the man who wrote the Beethoven symphonies which precede the ninth.

The "Jena" symphony deserves revival for its own sake; for it has much beauty of form, though it is at times monotonously faithful to the early, strict principles of symphonic structure. If it is a genuine odd composition and was ever in the repertoire of an eighteenth century orchestra, it must have gone with much acclaim in performance. Modern works no nearer in merit to the compositions of Strauss and Debussy than this piece is to the symphonies of Mozart and Haydn, hold their own with the program builders.

Mme. Morena and the orchestra gave an accredited Beethoven piece a hearing immediately after the doubtful "Jena" symphony. The soprano lent the best of her powers of German art to the "Fidelio" aria, singing with rich, full tone and an exalted style of declamation, and adding the true symphony solo touch to the afternoon. Later she sang the finale of "Götterdämmerung" and would doubtless have made a fine vocal exhibition thereof, had not Mr. Fiedler's Wagnerian enthusiasm become assertive and turned Brunnhilde's lament for Siegfried into an orchestral scene. As it was, the whole effect was one of remarkable dramatic amplitude and one to make a listener hope for the day when the drama of "The Ring" will be something more in Boston than a yearly excerpt or two at a Symphony concert.

The performance proved that the orchestra can be at home in many styles when the program is such that no one number has absorbed all the practice time. The modern piece of Enesco, familiar to the players from last year, did not crowd the classic Mozart overture to the wall. Indeed, the orchestra made a much better general showing at this concert, in which nothing pretentious was undertaken, than it makes some weeks when it expends all its virtuosity in the conquest of a Strauss tone poem. It has two well-rehearsed pieces which should be serviceable to it on its next tour, one because of its controversial interest, the "Jena" symphony; and the other because of its expression of the French orchestral mood of the present moment, the Enesco suite with octave prelude for 58 virtuosi violinists.

## MUSIC NOTES

Miss Emmy Destinn, singing for the first time in Boston the role of Floria Tosca, will be one of the events of the coming week at the Boston opera house. Miss Destinn's Tosca is well known and widely praised on the continent and in London. European critics declare that Tosca is her best role. Only a few weeks ago she sang the part in New York for the first time.

"Tosca," which is scheduled for the Saturday matinee, will have Giovanni Zenatello as the Cavaradossi, a role in which the tenor has never been heard in Boston. M. Polèse will be the Scarpia. On Monday night "Otello" will be repeated. The role of Desdemona will be

## Soprano Who Sings Role of Musetta in "Bohème" on Wednesday Evening



(Photo by Chickering) MISS FELY DEREYNE

sung by Mme. Carmen Melis, and that of Iago by M. Polèse.

On Wednesday evening Mme. Zina Brozia is to essay the role of Mimi in Puccini's "Bohème." The role is said to be eminently suited to her both vocally and dramatically. Miss Fely Dereyne will be the Musetta, an impersonation familiar to the patrons of the Boston opera house. The rest of the cast will include Mr. Constantino as Rodolfo, Mr. Polèse as Marcello and Mr. Mardones as Colline.

On Friday evening the double bill of "Pagliacci" and "Coppelia" will be repeated, while the Saturday matinee will be "Tosca."

On Saturday evening will be given a popular performance of "Butterfly," with Mme. Melis in the title role and Giuseppe Gaudenzi in that of Pinkerton, and Ramon Blanchart in the role of Sharpless, his debut this year on the stage of the Boston opera house. The rest of the cast will be the same as on the former occasion.

Josef Hofmann is the next soloist with the Symphony orchestra at its twelfth public rehearsal and concert Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Jan. 5 and 6. Mr. Hofmann arrived in New York just before the holiday and went to his home in Aiken, S. C., to spend the holidays. When he was in Boston a year ago Mr. Ellis, the manager of the orchestra, made a contract with him whereby Mr. Hofmann was to return to America this winter and give his exclusive services to a series of concerts with the Symphony orchestra in Boston and other cities. It was agreed that he should give one recital in Boston and one in New York.

The Boston Symphony orchestra seems to be the only orchestra in this country which can offer such inducements as to command his services. Last year Mr. Hofmann played twice here with the orchestra, at a regular concert when he played the Rubinstein concerto and at the second pension fund concert when he played Beethoven's concerto in G major. This year he plays Chopin's concerto in F minor, No. 2.

The annual performance of a Bruckner symphony comes at these concerts. Mr. Fiedler announces the seventh in E flat major, the symphony which he played just two years ago. This will lead the program. The last number, for the program consists of but three numbers, will be Wagner's overture to "The Flying Dutchman."

The second concert of the Longy Club will be given in Jordan hall Monday

## French Soprano to Sing Role of Mimi, Constantino Impersonating Rodolpho



(Photo by Stillier, Boston) MME. ZINA BROZIA

evening, Jan. 1, at 8:15 o'clock. The club will have the assistance of Mrs. R. J. Hall, saxophone; Messrs. Noack and Bak, violins; Mr. Ferri, viola; Mr. Keller, cello, and Mr. Huber, double bass. Mr. Longy has selected two novelties: one by Henry Woollett is given its first performance anywhere. Particularly interesting will be five pieces for clarinet, viola and piano, played by Messrs. Grisev, Ferri and De Voto. These are by Max Bruch. Henry Woollett's work is an octet for saxophone, oboe, clarinet and strings. Another selection is by Christiana Krüger, consisting of three aquarelles hollandaises for two flutes, two oboes, two clarinets, two horns, two bassoons and bells.

The recital which Miss Lilla Ormond was to have given in Jordan hall on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 4, has been postponed until Monday, Feb. 5.

Miss Nina Fletcher, who is to give a recital in Steinert hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6, will play the following program: Sonata in D major by Handel, "Symphonie Espagnole" by Lalo, Adagio by Duhois, Berceuse by Bron, and a caprice by Guirand. Miss Fletcher will have the assistance of Mr. Alfred de Voto at the piano.

Wilhelm Bachaus, pianist, will make his first Boston appearance in recital in Jordan hall on Monday afternoon, Jan. 8. Mr. Bachaus is ranked as one of the great pianists of the world. His technique is said to be masterful and his tone rich. His interpretations are praised for their delicacy.

The second concert of the season by the Flonzaley quartet will be given in Jordan hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 11. This quartet in the seasons that it has been coming to Boston has won a large following. Composed of finished musicians, each of whom is a virtuoso, and devoting its entire time to the cultivation of chamber music, it is unique among string quartets of the world. Their program is as follows: Beethoven, quartet in A major, op. 18, No. 5; W.

## Tenor Who Impersonates Pinkerton in "Butterfly" on Saturday Evening



(Photo by Union Photo Co., New York) GIUSEPPE GAUDENZI

## Metropolitan Baritone Assists at Boston Opera Singing Role of Canio



(Copyright by La. Apport, New York) ANTONIO SCOTTI

Friedemann Bach, "Sonata a tre," for two violins and cello; Dvorak, quartet in A flat major, op. 103.

Harold Bauer, who recently made a most decided impression at a recital in Jordan hall, will give a second and last recital on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, when he will play the following program: Brahms, waltzes, op. 39; Mozart, sonata in F major; Cesar Franck, prelude, aria and finale; Schumann, "Kinderscenen," toccata; Chopin, scherzo in C sharp minor.

Josef Hofmann, who is to be soloist with the Boston Symphony orchestra the coming week, is announced to give a recital in Symphony hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20.

In the series of 10 historic operatic concerts to be given at Sanders theater, Cambridge, through the cooperation of the department of music of Harvard University and Henry Russell of the Boston opera house, Prof. W. R. Spalding and E. B. Hill will lecture on the music of the different periods. The concerts will be given at 8:15 p. m. on the following dates: Jan. 25, Jan. 30, Feb. 6, Feb. 14, Feb. 21, Feb. 28, March 7, March 13, March 20, March 26.

The mechanical department of the Boston opera house, which has been busy day and night rehearsing the scenery and lights of "Pelleas et Melisande," has invented a new name for that opera. They now call it for short "Pelleas" and the members of the various departments declare that it has proved quite a time saver when giving directions.

Mr. Constantino has made it known that in two years he intends to retire from the operatic stage to lead the life of a business man. He explains that he received a concession from the Argentine government and that the prospects indicate a prosperous future for him and his family.

A series of operatic lecture-recitals, illustrated by the best available artists of the Boston opera company, will take place under the auspices of Boston University on consecutive Saturday afternoons, at 4 o'clock, commencing Jan. 13. The lectures will be given by Professor John P. Marshall, head of the music department of Boston University, and Olin Downes. Among the operas to be discussed are the new works to be heard during the second half of the Boston opera season: Wolf-Ferrari's "Secret of Susanne," Massenet's "Werther," Franchetti's "Germania," Aubert's "Forêt Bleue," "Pelleas et Melisande," will be the subject of the opening lecture. Thereafter the history of operatic development from the beginnings in the early part of the seventeenth century to the period inaugurated by Richard Wagner will be briefly summarized. The succeeding lectures will describe and relate various operas to the periods previously outlined.

On Monday afternoon Rudolph Ganz, the Swiss pianist, will make his farewell appearance of the season, before an American audience in Steinert hall. Mr. Ganz is due to give concert appearances in Europe, beginning Jan. 15, and is to sail to Europe Jan. 3. His program includes the following: Variations on a theme by Bach (Weinen, Klagen) by Liszt; the Sonata Appassionata by Beethoven; a prelude and a serenade by Blanchet; two pieces by Mendelssohn; songs without words and the scherzo in E minor; three of his own compositions, Marche Pastorale, Melodie in G, and Etude caprice; Chopin's fantasia in F minor; Liszt's arrangement of two Polish songs by Chopin; "Mädchen's Wunsch" and "Meine Freuden," Liszt's "Rakoczy March."

At the second concert this season by Clara and David Mannes in Steinert hall, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 23, there will be performed a new work for violin and piano by Wolf-Ferrari, the composer whose "Secret of Susanne" is to be produced this season at the Boston opera house.

Miss Amy Grant, dramatic reader, will give an interpretative reading of the opera "Pelleas et Melisande" in Steinert hall on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 9. The piano will be played by Miss A. M. Connell.

Messrs. Alwin Schroeder, 'cellist, and Kurt Fischer, pianist, will play Rachmaninoff's sonata for cello and piano at their first concert on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, in Steinert hall. Mr. Fischer will also play two groups of piano solos.

Miss Corinne Harmon, who is to give a piano recital in Steinert hall on Monday afternoon, Jan. 20, is a young Kentuckian who first studied at the Cincinnati Conservatory, later with Gabrielowitch and Godowsky in Berlin, and with Pugno in Paris.

Mme. Antoinette Szumowska announces three so-called lesson-recitals, to be given in Steinert hall on consecutive Thursday afternoons, Jan. 11, 18 and 25. These lesson-recitals are intended to appeal to all players of the pianoforte, students and graduates alike. While Mme. Szumowska will play a regular program she will also explain, orally, the various difficulties, technically and musically and will then proceed to show how to overcome them.

The Cecilia Society announces two concerts under the conductorship of Arthur Mees. Both concerts will be in Symphony hall, the first on Thursday evening, Jan. 25, and the second on Thursday evening, March 21. At the first, Berlioz' "The Damna-



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tion of Faust" will be sung. The assisting artists will be Miss Alice Nielsen, George Hamlin, Herbert Witherspoon and L. B. Merrill. There will be a sufficient orchestra of Boston Symphony men.

At the second concert there will be no orchestra. On this occasion the assisting artists will be Mme. Emma Eames and Emilio De Gogorza. The program will be composed largely of a capella pieces. The principal numbers will be a motet for chorus and organ by Bach, "Praise the Lord, All Ye Heathen"; a chorus in eight parts by Cornelius, "Liebe Dir Erget Ich Mich"; a chorus for women's voices by Verdi, "Hymn to the Virgin Mary"; and Charles Martin Loeffler's chorus in eight parts, "For One Who Fell in Battle." There will also be part songs, solo numbers and duets.

The public sale of subscription tickets opens at the box office at Symphony hall next Friday, Jan. 5.

The program of the next Kneisel concert in Steinert hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, will offer two novelties, the first a quartet by Alexander Kopylov, a young Russian composer, little known here, and the second a quartet in E minor, op. 10 (M. S.), by David Stanley Smith, assistant professor of the theory of music at Yale College. The work of Kopylov will be his quartet in E minor G, op. 15. Kopylov first became known about 10 years ago as a representative of the "national movement" in modern Russian music. In addition to his quartet in G, he has achieved distinction in Europe with a symphony, an orchestral scherzo, and several choral works. The final work on the program will be Beethoven's quartet in E flat, op. 74.

Miss Elena Gerhardt is to be heard in Boston for the first time in Jordan hall on Friday afternoon, Jan. 12. Miss Gerhardt has made her reputation as an interpreter of songs. In a letter to Daniel Mayer of London, Arthur Nikisch writes:

"I am very happy to hear from Miss Elena Gerhardt that you are now arranging her American tour. I am so glad to hear this and I can assure you that Miss Gerhardt is the world's greatest Lieder singer and will be one of the most colossal successes that America has had the privilege of participating in. I know that the Americans, highly musical as they are, will be astounded with her extraordinary art."

The music department of the city of Boston announces concerts as follows:

Orchestral concert, John A. Andrew school, Tuesday evening, Jan. 2, at eight o'clock, Louis C. Elson, lecturer; and the following soloists: Miss Celestine Ober, soprano; Walter E. Lord, violinist.

The program: "Suzanne's Secret," Wolf-Ferrari; Wiegand, Schubert; Romanza from "Mignon," Thomas; Suite for orchestra, German; introduction and allegro from violin concerto E minor, Mendelssohn; "In the Mill," Gillet.

"When the Heart Is Young," Buckley, Waltz, Tschakowsky.

Chamber concert, Roxbury high school, Thursday evening, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock; Mrs. Genevieve Baker, pianist; Mrs. Olive Whitley Hilton, violinist; Mrs. Virginia Stickney, violoncellist; Mrs. Marie DiPesa, soprano. The program: Trio in F major, op. 18, Saint-Saens. Vocal selections: "Love Has Wings," Rogers; "Mini Pinson," Lponcavillo; "Flower Rain," Lond. Violoncello, minuet, Fitzenlagen. Piano solo: "The Lark," Glinka-Balakirev; etude in E flat major, Chopin; "Magic Fire Scene," Wagner-Brassini. Violin solo, "Zigeunerweisen," Sarasate. Vocal selections: "He Loves Me, He Loves Me Not," Mascagni; "Voi Che Sapete," Mozart; "Lullaby" from "Jocelyn," Godard. Trio in C minor, op. 66 (allegro), Mendelssohn.

The music trustees of the city also announce an organ recital at Arlington street church, Friday evening, Jan. 5, at 8 o'clock; Benjamin L. Whelpley, organist, assisted by Bertha Putney-Dudley, mezzo-soprano.

The program: Concert overture, Hollins; "A Noel souvenir," Wolstenholme; intermezzo, Hollins; fantasia, Seifert; "Love Ceaseth Nevermore," Eckert; toccata and fugue in D minor, Bach; selection from "Parsifal," Wagner; allegretto from symphony No. 6, Tschakowsky; Les Preludes, Liszt; "Autumn Thought," Massenet; theme (varied), Faulkes; serenata, Wolstenholme; "In the Morning," Grieg; Hallelujah from Mount of Olives, Beethoven.

The next organ recital will be held at the Arlington street church on Friday evening, Jan. 26, 1912.

The Boston Music School Settlement, 110 Salem street, presents its second opera talks, "Do You Enjoy Opera?" on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 8 p. m., by Dr. Charles Fleischer. The lecture is free to all.

At the New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan hall, Friday, Jan. 5, at 8:15 o'clock p. m., there will be a piano recital by Richard Stevens of the faculty, assisted by Mrs. Alice Huston Stevens, soprano.

## GOMPERS CASE BEFORE COURT

WASHINGTON—Taking of testimony in the renewed contempt of court charges against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor was begun here today before Justice Wright of the district supreme court. Nine witnesses were summoned. Their testimony will be taken in the form of depositions and submitted to the full supreme bench at a later date.

This is the second time evidence has been taken in the charges against the labor leaders that they wilfully disobeyed Judge Wright's injunction to cease blacklisting the Bucks Stove & Range Company.

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**LA BOHEME**  
Mmes. Brozia, Dereyne; MM. Constantino, Polèse, Mardones.  
Conductor, Wallace Goodrich

**FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, AT 8**  
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Mmes. Melis; MM. Zenatello, Scotti.  
Conductor, Roberto Moranzoni  
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Mmes. Gail, Paporello, Parker; MM. Bottazzini, Polèse.  
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**SATURDAY MATINEE, JAN. 6, AT 3**  
**TOSCA**  
Mme. Destinn; MM. Zenatello, Gilly.  
Conductor, Roberto Moranzoni

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# NEW YORK PEACE BANQUET WILL MARK THE CLIMAX OF THE MOVEMENT'S GREATEST YEAR

Occasion Recalls Significant Occurrences of Twelve-month Helping Mold Public Opinion for Agreement

## TREATY MAIN EVENT

Peace history is being made fast in the United States. More has been accomplished in the last 12 months than was achieved during the decade preceding. The central event was the signing of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. But many factors entered into the international issue before the American people. Chief among them must be counted the untiring energy of the various peace organizations. The visits of foreign arbitration leaders also exerted an influence. With the climax this evening in the great banquet at New York, with President Taft present, a glance backward will show many interesting phases of the peace development during 1911.

WHEN Col. John Temple Graves, as toastmaster of the great New York peace banquet, introduces President Taft and the many other men of prominence in national affairs, to the more than 1000 guests at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York this evening, the climax will have been reached in what has been the most remarkable year in the peace history of the United States. Among the speakers who are to tell about the forward movement for making nations understand each other better will be Andrew Carnegie, former Ambassador Oscar Straus, representatives of foreign governments at Washington, members of President Taft's cabinet, leading senators and members of the House of Representatives, educators, famous lawyers, financiers. It will be a gathering impossible in any other part of the globe but the western hemisphere. And the impressions which this peace banquet will leave upon foreign nations will be far reaching in their effect.

## World Conditions

Back of this congress of nations, as it were—for almost all the countries will be represented at the New York banquet—lie 12 of the most eventful months in the history of the movement. This, notwithstanding the fact that the Russo-Italian war, the Persian-Mexican change of government, are features of the 1911 world activity. But internationalists look further than to the moment. The public everywhere is reading up on peace, asking what it means, inquiring as to its benefits. The propaganda during the year just closing has been one of education. It has touched the public pulse just where it could realize its own interest in the subject. The peace proposition is no longer a governmental affair, but reaches down to where the most humble worker is concerned about his livelihood. The time has arrived when in large measure the decision of war or peace rests with the masses, and not the classes.

In view of this evening's remarkable climax it is of interest to look back and see what those most conspicuous in the work have been doing through the year for the accomplishment of international peace. Certain features stand out more prominent than others. First, of course, although it took place soon after the middle of the year, comes the signing of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France at Washington. Further interest attaches to this event because so far the Senate of the United States has not ratified these treaties.

The gift of \$10,000,000 which Andrew Carnegie has made to the peace cause came near being the crowning event of the year from a financial standpoint, since the ironmaster made the announcement of his peace fund in December, 1910. But while this act cannot be included among the features of 1911, the effects of the gift can. And because of the money available the campaign of instruction began early in the year through the tours of the leading arbitration advocates abroad, Count Albert Apponyi of Hungary and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of France. The effect of the addresses delivered by these distinguished foreign statesmen may be gradual, but considering that they spoke in the leading universities and colleges, were everywhere received with enthusiasm, and that the newspapers at last found something picturesque to say about the peace movement, considering the thousands of men and women in all walks of life who have been made wiser as to the cause, not enough importance can be attached to the visits.

## Peace Advocacy

Count Apponyi came to the United States under the auspices of the New York Peace Society and the Civic Forum. He remained only a month but in that short time he reached thousands of people who previously had evinced but slight interest in the cause. The Hungarian statesman, who also is his country's delegate to the Hague conferences, attacks the peace problem from its more technical sides. He speaks of the difficulties in the way, as well as of the points gained. He lacks the descriptive methods of his French fellow



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)  
Scene at signing of American-British-French arbitration treaty in President's study, Aug. 4, 1911. The Rt. Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador, seated at left; Philander C. Knox, secretary of state, sitting at right. The others, left to right, are Esmond Ovey, secretary of the British embassy; President Taft; Viscount St. Phalle, French vice-consul at New York; Chandler Anderson, counselor of the state department.

worker, but his appeal is no less incisive.

As for Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, his visit was due to the desire of the American Association for International Conciliation to engage in a three-months-long campaign with a leading European statesman as the central attraction. Peace advocates say no better choice could have been made than the senator from France. He reached New York early in March and at once began his tour, his first address being delivered in the Pan-American Union building, Washington, where in the hall of the Americas he spoke to one of the most distinguished audiences that had ever assembled in that magnificent structure, the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

From Washington Baron d'Estournelles started south. He addressed the students at the University of Texas and of Tulane University, New Orleans. From there the baron went straight to the Pacific coast. In Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Seattle, in every city on the Pacific border he met with enthusiastic welcomes. Returning eastward, places like Salt Lake City, Denver, Lincoln, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, repeated the interest previously shown. Baron d'Estournelles attended the third national peace congress, held at Baltimore; he was at the Lake Mohonk conference in the latter part of May, and early in June he left for France. He had covered more than 20,000 miles and had delivered scores of addresses. Shortly after his arrival home he assisted in bringing about conciliation between his native country and Germany, relative to Morocco.

## Year's Conventions

As regards the various conventions of the peace organizations during the year, the attendance at Baltimore—the character of the men present and the significant speeches made of the third national peace congress an event of international importance.

For the first time in the history of the world a ruler of a nation opened the proceedings of a peace gathering. President Taft then, as later, announced his firm conviction that peace with honor was obtainable even if all questions of honor and national dignity were included in general arbitration treaties. The convention caught the meaning of the President, and throughout the proceedings it was apparent that the peace workers of the nations would not be satisfied until the Senate had ratified the treaties outlined by the President in May, and signed by the foreign ambassador at Washington on Aug. 4.

It is not to be overlooked, in taking a retrospective view of the peace movement during 1911, that when President

Taft broached the subject of general arbitration to Great Britain, the English people rose to the occasion as if one man. In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, announced the readiness of his government to sign the treaty. Throughout England and Scotland many meetings were held, all favoring the move. The great gathering in Guildhall was one of the most important events of its kind in the history of the empire.

As soon as Great Britain announced its plan to become a party to a general arbitration treaty, France signified its intention to do likewise. In fact both countries were finally included on the same terms, and at the same time, and for this reason the signing at Washington was made a simultaneous affair. There were even hints that Germany

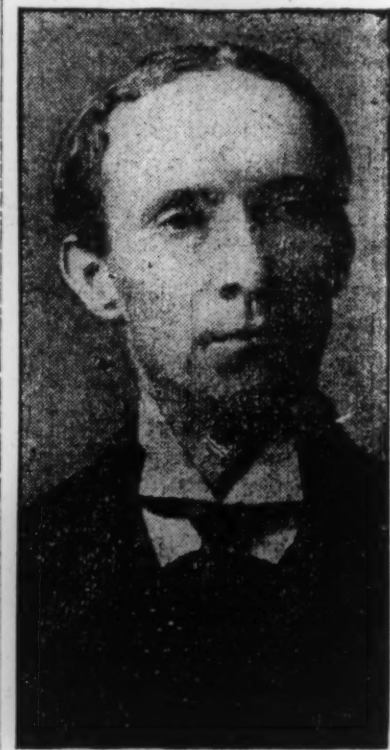
formation in the form of literature. The American Association for International Conciliation is more or less an institution working with the Carnegie fund at Washington. Its literature is of great value. Each month the bulletin contains a paper by one or the other internationalist. During the year just closed the literature has been especially attractive to the average citizen.

Under the direction of Edwin D. Mead, undoubtedly one of the foremost workers for the peace movement in America, the World Peace Foundation has shown that the plans formulated by the founder, Edwin Ginn, are coming to fruition rapidly. Mr. Mead is both lecturer and writer, both advocate and defender of the cause. None more so than he has spoken out plainly regarding the Russo-Italian war as a breach of good faith. The interparliamentary union sprang into existence as a necessity, and, according to Mr. Mead and others, The Hague could and should have settled the Tripoli controversy.

## Prospects Bright

With the removal of the American Peace Society from Boston to Washington a new period began for what is the oldest peace society in the world. Secretary Benjamin F. Trueblood remains in charge, with Theodore E. Burton, senator from Ohio, as the president. Early in December a meeting was held in Washington, and plans were perfected for welding all the branches and auxiliaries of the American Peace Society into a harmonious whole. There will be state branches, each with a president and other officers. The present organizations will be put into condition to carry forward a more extensive propaganda. The California societies, the Chicago society, the New York society and others are already mapping out programs that should make the new year no less conspicuous in the annals of peace activity than its predecessor.

While the visits of foreign peace workers to the United States proved of such value, much interest likewise attaches to the visits of Americans to Japan for the identical purpose which brought Count Apponyi and Baron d'Estournelles to America. Hamilton Holt, president of the third national peace congress, has been to Japan, where he delivered a number of lectures in the leading cities. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University, visited the Mikado's empire for the World Peace Foundation. Former President Eliot of Harvard is on his way to the east in the interest of the Carnegie foundation. Dr. John Wesley Hill of the Metropolitan Temple of New York, and president of the International Peace Forum, went to Japan



COL. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES  
To be toastmaster at peace banquet

and Japan were ready to join, but so far these rumors lack official confirmation.

## President's Part

As the country knows, when President Taft made his historic swing around the circle, to get into closer touch with as many of the 90,000,000 people as possible, he made his arbitration treaties his chief "ammunition." Everywhere he met with a cordial reception, and while political considerations were pushed aside temporarily, to make way for the chief magistrate of the nation, the arbitration treaties not only interested the audiences everywhere, but after the departure of the President his arguments retained their force in the estimate of his auditors. As the President went along he won over senator after senator, and if his journey had accomplished nothing more for his own popularity his fervor in the interest of peace won him favor with a large element.

There are many who believe that even the opposition to the ratification of the treaties with Great Britain and France has been something of value to the movement as a whole. It set the public thinking. It revealed to thousands of people, who never before had given the subject much thought, that a vital issue was at stake. Men who had confined their attention to their business affairs and their social obligations, apart from what the party politics exacted, began to ask what concern these treaties had for them. Then began a series of addresses throughout the country by some of the men conspicuous in the nation's affairs. Everywhere the educational element was at work. The public had tasted peace and wanted more.

The leading factors for the distribution of peace intelligence are the American Peace Society, the Carnegie Fund for International Peace, and the World Peace Foundation. With their various subdivisions these organizations have done much during the year to spread in-



COUNT ALBERT APPONYI  
Hungarian statesman, who has spoken on world peace in leading American cities

on a similar mission and, everywhere met with an enthusiastic reception.

A resume of the peace activity of the year is incomplete without mention of what the Clark University conference accomplished. The discussions at the Worcester institution of education centered around Japan and the country's relations with the United States. Leading professors of American and Japanese universities were the speakers. The sentiment prevailed that for the interest of both these nations on opposite sides of the Pacific peace had become a necessity. Refutation was made of the rumors that the Japanese desired war, and the government of Japan went to the trouble of sending representatives to the conference to show its good intention. The presence of Dr. Inazuma Nitobe, of the Imperial University at Tokio, was an earnest that the Mikado's government meant to maintain good relations with this country.

## South America Influenced

In South America the influence of the United States is rapidly becoming a factor for greater harmony. The Carnegie Fund for International Peace has set aside a large sum to establish exchange professorships. No better peace measure perhaps has ever been conceived than that of having educators from Central and South America visit northern universities, and leading professors in the United States lecture in the southern republics. The ramifications of the Carnegie fund, therefore, are more extensive than appear on the surface. Mr. Carnegie wishes to go beneath the surface and root out sentiment in favor of war before it gets a strong hold.

It is no great surprise that the invitations for foreign representatives to be at the New York peace banquet were accepted with readiness by the ambassadors at Washington. It is conceded that the United States leads in the movement, and with the diplomatic world centering its attention upon the New York assemblage, which is to hear the latest and most significant things relative to the progress of the movement, universal peace looms upon the 1912 horizon with prospects so bright that even the most sanguine idealist of a decade ago would hardly have dreamed them possible so soon. America is known for doing things on a large scale, and since international arbitration is in the air the promoters of the New York event decided that something should be done to make the world look and wonder.

## BUILDING CODE, TAMMANY BILL, IS DEFEATED

NEW YORK—Tammany aldermen were out-voted on Friday when they tried to pass the proposed new building code bill. The measure had been attacked on all sides, many alleging it was discriminating.

When the final vote was taken 34 favored the code and 39 opposed it. Four members did not vote and two were absent. Forty votes were necessary to the code's passage and the Tammany men expected to put it through at the last meeting of this year's board. On New Year's Day the new board will be organized by fusionists and they will prepare a code which will be aimed to meet the requirements of the experts and favor no certain material for construction.

At 3 o'clock Alderman W. Drescher of Manhattan moved the adoption of the building code. Alderman Willard, Republican leader, moved the resolution be laid on the table. This was declared defeated.

Borough President Connolly said the Republicans were making it hard for him to vote no as they were trying to make it a political question. He believed it was nonpolitical and hence would vote no. When the final vote was taken the result was anticipated and there was no surprise when the result 34 for to 39 against, was announced.

## TEN-YEAR WORK OF NATURALISTS BEGUN IN ANDES

PRINCETON, N. J.—Probably the most important undertaking reported Friday at the closing session of the American Society of Naturalists, the American Society of Zoologists and the American Association of Anatomists, was the work begun last summer for the American museum of natural history by Dr. Henry E. Crampton of Columbia University. Dr. Crampton began making a survey of a strip of territory in South America running from the Atlantic coast westward to the high plateau at the base of the Andes. The work will probably cover 10 years time.

The zoologists held a business meeting with an election of officers. Prof. Alfred G. Meyer of the Carnegie institute was elected president. Prof. Gilman A. Drew, resident assistant director of the marine biological laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., was elected vice-president and Dr. J. F. Jerrold, secretary and treasurer.

At a meeting of the directors of the marine biological laboratory of Woods Hole plans were considered for a large new laboratory building. There were 82 investigators at the school last summer, the largest in its history.

**EAST WEYMOUTH LODGE ELECTS**  
EAST WEYMOUTH, Mass.—Crescent lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected the following officers: Frank Carroll, noble grand; Harry E. Bearce, vice-grand; C. B. Merchant, recording secretary; James B. French, financial secretary, and Hiram B. Raymond, treasurer. This is Mr. Raymond's forty-fifth term.

# INDEX

FOR

# 1911

THIS INDEX is arranged by date and topic, giving brief mention of the

## Good News of the World

as published in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. It can also be used as a reference table for those who have not preserved a file of the year's paper.

For those who are interested in the

## Christian Science Articles

that appeared in the Monitor during the same period a ready reference index giving title of article and date of publication has also been compiled.

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5.00 Wool or Mercerized Jersey, silk flounces, black, navy, cream and a few odd colors	3.25
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10.00 and 12.00 Silk Jerseys, accordion silk flounces, black, navy, green, brown, purple, white	7.50
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7.50 Taffeta or Peau de Cygne, black, plain colors and changeable	8.00

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CONCORD, N. H.

**JEWELRY**  
**E. P. SAWTELLE**  
42 HUNTINGTON AVE.

**Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks**  
HIGH-GRADE REPAIRING AND ADJUSTING.  
**TAILORS**  
RICHARD L. KANE, Successor to J. E. Connel, Tailor. Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.  
1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 2411-2 Brookline.

**TAILORING AND REPAIRING**  
A. FEIGENBAUM, cleaning, pressing, repairing, etc. Reasonable prices. 250 Mass. Ave. Tel. B. B. 1928-W.

## CLEARANCE SALE

We propose to clean up immediately every piece of suiting and coating of this season's latest pattern and color at prices that will move them without fail. Therefore, we place on sale

- Ladies' and Misses' Two-Piece \$25**  
Suits—Made of fine all-wool and worsted materials, with 2-season guaranteed satin lining, made to your measure \$15 for
- \$25 Coats**—In fancy mixtures, double faced goods and plaid backs, to your individual \$15 measure, to close.
- \$15.00 Raincoats**—To your measure, to close. \$5.75
- \$25.00 Skinner Satin Lined Sample Suits**—To close \$9.50
- \$22.00 Sample Coats**—To close \$9.00
- \$7.50 and \$10.00 Sample Skirts**—To close \$3.50
- Woolens and Dress Goods by the Yard at Mill Prices.

Come Early for First Choice  
**American Mills Co.**  
LADIES' TAILORS  
67 Essex Street One Block off Washington St.

**\$3 MAXWELL'S HAT SHOP**  
Ladies' Hatter  
59 Temple Pl., Boston, up one flight. Hats made and remodeled from your own materials.

**MARGARET**  
5 West 35th Street, New York  
Creator of latest styled GOWNS for any occasion, \$65 up. Positively no disappointment.

**NON-FLESH COOKERY** made attractive and practical; send 30 cents for Woodside Cook Book. WOODSIDE PUBLISHING CO., Framingham, Mass.

**FREDERIC L. GOODMAN**, English tailor and habit maker for gentlemen, 739 Boylston St., Boston.

**LAUNDRIES**  
HAND LAUNDRY—All shirt waists 10c, dozen work 75c, shirts 50c. We call and deliver. 418 Worcester St., Boston.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The operating department of the Boston & Maine road moved the International Correspondence Schools private car No. 62 from North station to Springfield, Mass., via Northampton this morning.

The New Haven road provided a special Italian train of four cars from South station to Fox Point, R. I., at 10:40 o'clock this morning—train to connect with the Faber steamship line for Naples.

Fred Williams, chief train despatcher of the Boston & Albany road at South station, is inspecting the Gill telephone system for despatching trains on the Boston division branches.

For the accommodation of Henry W. Savage's "Everywoman" company en route to Philadelphia tonight the New Haven road will furnish a five-car special train for members and their effects, which will travel through Connecticut by special permission of the railroad commissioners, transferred by special boat to the Pennsylvania road at Jersey City.

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 444, occupied by Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes and party, was attached to the Fitchburg division's Belows Falls express from North station last night en route to Montreal, Can., via the Rutland road.

The Boston & Maine road's bridge iron workers are installing a new counterbalance attachment to the draw-bridge at Manchester-by-the-Sea on the North Shore.

James H. Hustis, vice-president and general manager of the Boston & Albany road, returned to his South station headquarters this morning from Scranton, Pa., via the Delaware & Hudson.

Two combination steamer traveling cases were presented A. W. Martin at the farewell dinner tendered him by his railroad friends and associates at South station last night.

**NATIONAL PIKE CLUB FORMED**  
KANSAS CITY—An Old Trail Association, to work for a national pike to run from Washington, D. C., to California, linking up with the old Santa Fe trail from Missouri westward, was organized permanently here recently.

Walter Williams, dean of the department of journalism in Missouri University, was elected president of the association.

## SOUVENIR ALBUM

Containing 38 plates of the home surroundings of

**The Rev. Mary Baker Eddy**

the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. This Album is 9x11 inches; it contains both interior and exterior views and it is a very choice collection. Bound in stiff cloth covers.

Price \$3.00; 6 copies \$17.00; 12 copies \$34.00.

Postage 15 cents per copy.

PHOTOGRAPHED AND COMPILED BY

**JOHN C. SALCHOW,**

384 Beacon Street, Chestnut Hill, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE BY THE AUTHOR AT ABOVE ADDRESS OR BY

**JOHN H. TEARLE, Room 305, Berkeley Bldg., Boylston St., Boston, Mass.**

**CASH ON THE SPOT** and highest prices paid for Stoddard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. **WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 349 Washington St., Boston.**

**BOOK AND ART SHOP**  
320 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, California; books, pictures, cards, mottoes. **PRACTITIONERS' RECORD BOOKS.** Loose leaf sample sheet by request. **PRACTITIONERS' RECORD BOOK CO., 1300 So. Paseo Pl., Kansas City, Mo.**

**MONITOR SCRAP BOOK**  
Full green cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c. Russia leather and red cloth, \$1.75. Green or Brown Morocco and cloth, \$2.25. Prepared anywhere in U. S. \$1. \$2. \$2.50. **MONITOR BINDER AND FILE**  
Prepared anywhere in U. S. \$3.50.  
**Wm. S. Locke**  
Bookbinding of every description.  
17 Merchants Row, Boston

## MRS. FOLK LOVER OF HOME

Missouri Woman, Whose Husband Has Been Mentioned as Possible Nominee for Presidency



(Copyright 1911 by J. C. Strauss)

**Mrs. Joseph W. Folk, wife of former Governor of Missouri, in her music room at St. Louis**

**ST. LOUIS**—National political campaigns have their own peculiar interest for the women of the United States. The tariff, trusts, currency, initiative and referendum and kindred topics may not awaken much enthusiasm among the women, but when it comes to a discussion of who will be the next "first lady of the land," their attention is arrested at once.

One of the possible Democratic nominees for the presidency is Joseph W. Folk of this city, formerly Governor of Missouri, and this has attracted to Mrs. Folk some notice as being among those who might be called to preside at the White House.

Mrs. Folk was Miss Gertrude Glass and Brownsville, Tenn., was her home. She is a descendant of that hardy race of men who had their beginning in Virginia, opened Tennessee and Kentucky to the world, settled Missouri and Kansas and blazed the trail since traveled by countless thousands to Texas and California. She was educated in the schools of Brownsville and finished at the

Brownsville Seminary. Her training in music was completed in Chicago. Brownsville, too, was the birthplace of Mr. Folk, and they have known each other since childhood.

Mrs. Folk is fond of her home, so the Folk dwelling has always been a pleasant place for guests.

When Mr. Folk was Governor of Missouri, 1904-1908, Mrs. Folk became popular socially in Jefferson City and was actively identified with church and charity work there.

Perhaps it is as a musician that she best displays her talents. Today she spends most of her spare time at the piano. She is an active member of the Morning Choral, the most influential music organization of St. Louis, and she organized and presided over the Morning Choral Society of Jefferson City.

Mrs. Folk is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and takes much interest in the society. She also is an officer of the Baptist Orphans Home.

**RECEPTION GIVEN FOR MR. BENTON**  
Mt. Lebanon lodge, A. F. & A. M., tendered a reception in the Masonic Temple last night to the new grand master, Everett C. Benton.

Accompanying the head of the fraternity were his two immediate predecessors, J. Albert Blake and Dana J. Flanders, besides Grand Marshal George C. Thacher. There was an assemblage of nearly 300. It was ladies' night, also. Mr. Benton is a member of Mt. Lebanon lodge.

There was a concert in Corinthian hall by Miss Anna Eichhorn, violinist; Miss Katharine Halliday, violinist; Miss Nathalie Kinsman, pianist; Charles S. Johnson, organist, and a vocal quartet.

## COLLEGE WANTS OHIO SOIL EXPERT

**NEWARK, Del.**—The agricultural committee of the board of trustees of Delaware College has recommended Thomas F. Manns of Ohio for plant pathologist to succeed Prof. Mel T. Cook, who recently resigned to accept a similar position at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

## DESTROY 175,000 POST CARDS

**WASHINGTON**—Approximately 175,000 post cards bearing holiday greetings were destroyed on Friday. Thousands of cards were thrown away because they bore mica or tinseled ornaments, and were mailed in unsealed envelopes with penny stamps and with writing on them.



## IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

## Supplies for Women and the Home

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Look for this display package on your dealer's counter. It contains 12 prize answers to the soap question.



Hereafter when you want pure castile soap order LACO

You have often bought LACO when you asked your dealer for "pure castile."

By giving it the name LACO, by cutting it from the bar into cakes that fit the hand, by packing each cake separately in a Royal Blue Box, we have made it easier to get and easier to use than ordinary castiles.

It is imported direct from Castile, Spain, where it is carefully made by hand from the purest high-grade olive oil.

If you want the best soap, always be sure to say LACO when you order castile. At all dealers.

**LACO**

Castile Soap  
10c

6 Cakes, 50 Cents

12 Cakes, \$1.00

LOCKWOOD, BRACKETT & CO., Sole Importers, Boston, Mass.

## MINNESOTA TRYING NEW SCHOOL PLAN FOR UPLIFT OF THE FARMER

Town of Cokato and Thirteen Country Districts "Associate" Under Management of a Joint Board

### ACTUAL LAND TESTS

MINNESOTA is trying out a most novel and at the same time practical idea in the rural school. Nowhere else in the United States is a practical test of the "associated school" being made.

Under the agricultural high school act of 1909 it is provided that Minnesota schools contiguous to high schools teaching agriculture, manual training and domestic economy may associate with it. The state gives \$2500 toward the work, provided the high school district gives \$1250, and for each associated district an additional \$100 is added, while the districts so associated are each given \$50.

At Cokato 13 common school districts have united with the high school. They assess themselves 2½ mills for the promotion of this agricultural work, which produces a revenue of about \$1700 a year. The amount received from all sources for agricultural work in the associated districts is approximately \$6500 a year.

All these schools are under the management of an associated board consisting of the six members of the high school board and the three members of each of the 13 school boards, making a total board membership of 45. From this board there is selected a managing board, consisting of the chairman of each of the separate school boards—a board of 14 members.

### Managed by Farmers

This board meets frequently. Composed, as it is, of the 13 members from the country schools and one from the village school, it places the management where it belongs—in the hands of those for whom the work is being done. They assess themselves to carry on the work and have the privilege of expending the funds. It is proving to be a wise provision. The superintendent of the high school has a supervisory control over the country schools thus joined, but only such as the managing board may give him. His advice is given in the selection

of teachers and in arranging the course of study, and he visits and takes an especial interest in each of these schools, thus bringing them into harmonious relationship with one another.

In point of fact the country districts and the high school have become a unit of power for agricultural uplift—a strong, vitalizing, rejuvenating force, whose capacity for good knows no limit. The country folks retain their cherished little schools. They still manage them, but have assistance, both financial and advisory. The courses of study are strengthened to meet more fully their immediate needs. Their eighth grade pupils may attend the high school where special work is provided.

### Three Special Teachers

The high school has engaged three special teachers, one for the agricultural, one for the domestic economy and one for the manual training work. Eighth grade pupils receive instruction in these branches. The girls learn to cook and sew. They learn to select materials and make their own clothes. They study the art of preparing simple inexpensive foods in the most appetizing and wholesome manner. Occasionally they invite their friends from the country to partake of a meal which they have prepared, thus testing by actual service the valuable lessons taught.

But the work that comes the nearest to getting hold of the farmer is that being done by the agriculturist. The high school owns a farm of 10 acres near at hand. Here is given the opportunity for actual work by all students—gardening, variety testing, orchardizing and experimenting.

### Inspector Visits Farms

The instructor devotes about one half of his time to work in the classroom and the remainder to actual labor in the fields with the students or in the country with the farmers on their farms. The agriculturist is provided with a horse and buggy. He has eight test farms under his charge; that is, he works in conjunction with eight farmers who are willing to allow him wide latitude in planning and directing their work. These farms are visited by him every week in summer and every two weeks in winter. He notes the conditions under which each farmer is laboring; not only of his land, his cattle and his buildings, but he takes into account his entire environment—the financial and other difficulties under which he is laboring, and

having taken all these into consideration he is in full sympathy with the farmer's position, and consequently knows how to help him.

It is this particular phase of the work that is so new and that is destined to be the most powerful agency for rural uplift that has yet been tried. It is so simple, so systematic and so effective the wonder is that it had not long ago been tried. A visit to these farmers is enough to convince one that this is the efficiency test, and proves its right to a place in the front rank among the forces for agricultural betterment.

### Serve 85 Square Miles

The associated school districts serve a territory of about 85 square miles, with a population of about 4500, almost exclusively of Finnish and Swedish extraction. The district schools range from one to ten miles from the high school in Cokato. Even the school 10 miles away is made to feel a very keen interest in the central school because it is their school and they share in its management.

The work at Cokato is really a new effort. It is extremely practical and the men at its head seem to understand their people and the art of reaching those most in need of help.

## TABRIZ OCCUPIED BY RUSSIA AFTER BOMBARDMENT

NEW YORK—A St. Petersburg despatch to the New York Herald says that Tabriz has been occupied by Russian troops after a two days' bombardment and a nine days' siege.

A Tabriz despatch to the Herald declares that the reports of the slaying of non-combatants by either side are unfounded.

The Russian government does not contemplate the despatch of any more troops to Persia. The brigade of sharpshooters consisting of four regiments, or about 4000 men, with four squadrons of Cossacks and a battery of artillery are considered sufficient to maintain order in Tabriz.

The Russian military commanders have been ordered by headquarters to cooperate with the Persian authorities in the punishment of the disorderly elements.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## Let Your Silver Clean Itself

No Scrubbing. No Rubbing. No Dirt.

We Send

"SILVABRITE"

Without Any Money

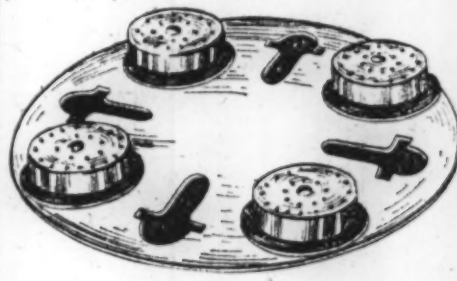
From You

Use it for ten days and if satisfactory send us the price \$1.00. Otherwise return it without a penny.



**Silvabrite**

Will clean your silver absolutely in less than a minute and make it look like new. It requires no effort on your part. And it saves your silver. By a chemical electric process it removes the black or oxidation and restores the most tarnished piece of silver to its original condition when new. Only the dirt is removed, the silver itself is not affected. The action of "SILVABRITE" reaches the deepest crack or crevice, cleaning the most difficult piece of silverware as quickly as an ordinary spoon. No stained fingers. No soiled clothes.



AGENTS WANTED

MILTON CHEMICAL CO.

146 Sixth Street, Cambridge, Mass.

## FOR THE OLD AND THE NEW



Use the Old Reliable **CANDO** SILVER POLISH  
FOR GOLD AND SILVER, JEWELRY, CUT GLASS, ETC.  
Makes the Old Look Like New  
TWENTY YEARS WITHOUT AN EQUAL  
Cando is recognized as the leading Silver Polish by thousands of dealers, and is used by more than a million people throughout the country. Sold everywhere.

Ask for **CANDO** Get **CANDO**

It is always reliable, always the same, always the best  
**PAUL MANUFACTURING CO., BOSTON, MASS.**  
Also Makers of the Popular Egyptian Deodorizer and Aerofume

## Protect the Top of Your Dining Table FROM THE HEAT BY USING A

**Bunker Hill Asbestos Table Cover**

Made to fit all sizes of tables. Made with removable clips; also extra leaves and mats of the same material. We carry a complete line of

**Everything in Asbestos**

Including all kinds of Pipe Covering Material, and will be pleased to furnish men to apply the same. If the steam pipes in your house are not covered, let us show you that you are LOSEING MONEY.

**TURNER ASBESTOS CO., 251 Causeway St., Boston**

FRED MAHOGANY

Cecilian Player . . . . . \$75.00  
with standard metal music roll, tracker board with mahogany bench and 20 rolls of music. Original price \$250.00.  
Special Clearance Price \$75.00.

FOR SALE USED  
Mahogany Pianola . . . . . \$60.00  
with 40 music rolls. Original price \$250.00.  
Special Clearance Sale Price \$60.00.

SLIGHTLY USED  
Mahogany Angelus Player \$75.00  
with special set of organ reeds and bench with 20 rolls of music. Original price \$300.00.  
Special Clearance Sale Price \$75.00.

Henry F. Miller Square Piano \$75.00.

**Tel-Electric Co.,**  
463 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

## Queen Flora FURNITURE



Decorating Studios  
Hotels and Homes a Specialty.  
For information write  
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Suite 1 BOSTON

Visit the "New England Fruit and Confectionery"

AT 173 HUNTINGTON AVE.  
When desiring the best of FRUIT, Cream or Hot Chocolate. We handle

**FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE**  
fruits. Orders delivered promptly.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Mechanical reeling chair; inspection invited. Address K 31, Monitor Office.

**FURNITURE REPAIRING**  
WE HAVE a department devoted to repairing and renewing reed, rattan, willow and antique furniture.

**NEW ENGLAND REED CO.,**  
11A Green St., Boston, Mass.

**UPHOLSTERY**  
**CARL J. JOHNSON**  
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker  
Estimates cheerfully given.  
1635 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE.

**FLAVORING EXTRACTS**  
WHY DO they all say "As good as Sauer's"? SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS have received thirteen highest American and European awards.

## BURRILL'S Tooth Powder

Produces those beautiful white perfect teeth that you have always admired in another person.

Delightfully aromatic. Sweetens the breath, is pleasant and refreshing to tongue and mouth and is a perfect cleanser.

Each bottle contains from 1½ to 2 ounces more than other brands, but it costs no more.

Just say BURRILL'S to your druggist and accept no substitute.

PRICE . . . 25 CENTS

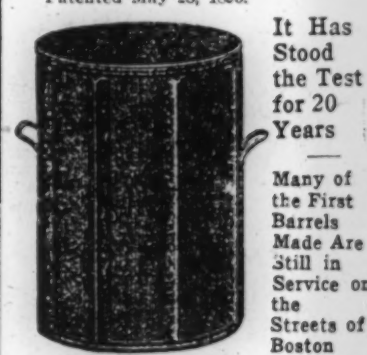
Guaranteed and manufactured by

**New England Laboratory Co.,**  
LYNN, MASS.

## DOVER SAFETY ASH BARREL

BUILT TO BANG ABOUT The Barrel With the Heavy V SLAT

Patented May 28, 1903.



It Has Stood the Test for 20 Years

Many of the First Barrels Made Are Still in Service on the Streets of Boston

The SAFETY Barrel was the first Ash Barrel made with any V-Shaped Metallic SLAT

If you want the "SAFETY" BEST ask for the "SAFETY"

Manufactured by the Originators of the Genuine Dover Egg Beater. For sale by

**GRAHAM & STREETER,**  
709 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

**SAVE 33 1/3 %**  
WE CAN SELL YOU

Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors.

If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Cool combination ranges for apartments, a great space saver.

**THE TER-MIN EXCHANGES CO.**  
292-294 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.

New England agents. Also agents for Rooster Coal Briquets.

**HARDWOOD FLOORS**

**FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS**  
All kinds, thin and thick, old floors renovated. W. J. DAY & CO., 48 Canal St.

**DESKS**

**Desks of Quality**  
MODERATE PRICES  
Tables, Chairs, Filing Desks  
**H. L. STEARNS DESK CO.**  
58-59 PORTLAND ST.  
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**Developing and Printing**  
We have every facility for doing prompt, uniform and high grade work. Every care is taken in developing to obtain the best results. Our prices, too, are remarkably reasonable. Send for our new developing and printing price list. Mailed on request.

**Ralph Harris & Co.,**  
20-30 Bromfield St.

**COAL AND WOOD**  
24 BUSHNETS kindling wood, 32 best quality coal; fireplace wood. RESCUE MISSION, 65 W. Dedham St. Tel. con.

**SHOE REPAIRING**  
ALL HAND WORK; satisfaction guaranteed; work called for and delivered. N. E. SHOE REPAIRING CO., 202A Mass. Ave. Tel. D. B. 3350-W.

## Information Free

Any information you wish pertaining to the correct use of polishing supplies will be sent gratis. Here are some of the supplies we handle:

CHILLED STEEL SHOT  
MEYER'S SCOTCH SHOT  
ABERDEEN GRIT SHOT  
CARBOSILITE  
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PUTTY POWDER  
FELT BUFFER WHEELS  
GRITS  
PUMICE  
HONES  
OXALIC ACID  
SPONGES  
BRUSHES  
WONDER CEMENT  
MEYER'S GERMAN CEMENT  
PNEUMATIC TOOL HOSE  
NIPPLES  
STOP-LOCKS  
GRANITE CUTTERS' TOOLS



The Only Cold Water Cement

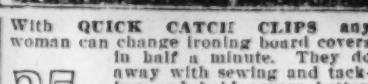
A DRY, WHITE POWDER  
Mix with enough cold water to make a thick paste—as stiff as dough—then let it stand for fifteen (15) minutes before using.

Free Samples for 10 cents in stamps.

**Harrison Supply Company**  
NATHAN C. HARRISON, Gen. Agent,  
5 and 7 Dorchester Ave. Extension,  
BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Catalog.

Change Your Ironing Board Cover in 30 Seconds with These Clips.



With QUICK CATCH CLIPS any woman can change ironing board covers in half a minute. They do away with sewing and tacking and hold covers better.

Quick Catch Clips at any hardware store. Can be attached by any woman—all you need is a screw driver. Last indefinitely. Hundreds of thousands in use.

SEND 25 CENTS IN COIN TODAY AND GET YOURS, TOO.

THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO.,  
STATION B, CLEVELAND, O.  
Have room for a few good agents.

## Electric Flat Iron a Household Necessity

There are so many electric heating and cooking devices, such as Radiators, Heating Pads, Toasters, etc., that we should like an opportunity to tell you about them.

**SETH W. FULLER CO.,**  
160 BEDFORD STREET

Tel. 2495-3 Back Bay.

## S. SIMONS

Full Style BOOTS and SHOES  
Last makes low prices.  
Boots and shoes to order.

140 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., Boston.  
Near Fenway Postoffice.  
SPECIALTY LEITE SHOES.

## THE PILGRIM EXCHANGE And Cake Shop

132A TREMONT ST.

A Woman's Exchange for Fancywork  
Home-made Cakes, Candies, Bread, Rolls and Table Dainties. Breads of superior merit taken on consignment and dispensed to customers at reasonable rates.

Orders taken for Ice and Supplies for Afternoon Teas.

Consignment of Specialties Solicited.  
**L. C. STEVENS & CO.**

UPHOLSTERERS and CABINET MAKERS.

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**"REINHARDT'S"**  
232 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

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Windows, Floors, Paint, Etc.  
37 Cornhill, Boston. Tel. Hay. 714-L.

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**Pelton Piano Co.**  
Offers to Monitor Readers some splendid values in Krueger, Behning, Christian and Pelton PLAYER PIANOS

We carry the celebrated Information cheerfully given at our salesrooms.  
108 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

**PHOTOGRAPHS**  
PHOTOGRAPHS taken in your home; also interiors in natural colors; European experience; references given. Address 171 Hemenway, suite 8.

**JANITOR AND HOTEL SUPPLIES**  
BROOMS, Brushes, Dusters, Mops, Floor Oils, Metal Polish, Soap, Powders, etc., wholesale and retail. G. F. GURNEY CO., 25 School St. Tel. Main 1270-J.



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

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### HELP WANTED—MALE

A. R. JOB PRINTER, Wareham, \$12-15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

A. R. JOB PRINTER, Wareham, \$12-15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ASSISTANT COST ACCOUNTANT with experience, take charge department later. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

AUTO REPAIRER, in Hyannis, \$30.00. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS SET-UP. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH wanted; must be first class carriage smith; no other need apply. ALVAN T. FULLER, 109 Commonwealth st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH, helper who can drive and too, \$10-15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH wanted, all-round man, steady job for the right man. A. I. BART, 121 Shawmut st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH, all-round man, all power hand; yearly position if capable. Apply to GRIMAN ICE TOOL WORKS, 1000 Washington st., Boston.

BORING MILL HANDS on 30 in. and 6 ft. mills; steady work and good wages to first-class men; stamp for reply. N. J. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

BOSS CARPENTER, charge of 15 sets of wooden cars, \$18 per week; Massachusetts. C. H. CHISHOLM, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, Wool & Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic st., Boston.

BOSS SPONGER, practical man, expert knowledge of materials; to manage sponge dept. large clothing house; understand and control all expenses; address, A. C. H. CHISHOLM, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, Wool & Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic st., Boston.

BOY on dairy farm, help with milking machine; care for cattle and deliver milk; good home with family; 1000 words. HOLMES, 1000 Words, Farm, Backusport, Me.

BOYS charge, 10 to learn the retail jewelry business; great chance for advancement. Address by letter only. JOHN SEGERSEN, 140 Boylston st., Boston.

BRASS FINISHER wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BRASS WORKER, all-round man, for lathe and bench. Superintendent's office, AMERICAN ICE MOUNTAIN CO., 29 Congress st., Boston.

BUSH MAKERS. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CABINET MAKER, Apply Thursday 4 p. m. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CANDY MAKER wanted; one who understands all parts. CHAS. S. HOPKINS, 23 Commercial st., Providence, Mass.

CARPENTER (inside work), in education, 1400 words. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER, all-round man, for lathe and bench. Superintendent's office, AMERICAN ICE MOUNTAIN CO., 29 Congress st., Boston.

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### HELP WANTED—MALE

MEAT CUTTER wanted, \$12-15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

MILLWRIGHTS for factory work; only first-class men need apply; stamp for reply. N. J. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

NIGHTHEAD OPERATORS and pulling over operators; wanted; union factory. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

NIGHT BOSS SPINNER—Cotton mill spun casimere; Johnson & Hassett machines; \$18 steady job. C. H. CHISHOLM, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, Wool & Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic st., Boston.

NIGHT WATCHMAN wanted, driving license. \$15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

OFFICE CLERKS wanted, living in or near Newton suburbs, \$8-10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

OPERATOR on Knox divider cutter machine wanted to cut split inner soles. Apply to STONHAM TANNING CO., Stoneham, Mass.

OPERATOR WANTED, experienced on cotton parts; call on J. ROBINSON, 200 Washington st., Boston.

OWNER CLERK wanted, groceries, \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

OWNER SOLE SORTER, beam dicker, level corner, edge trimmer and edge setter and butter wanted; steady work. THOMAS L. LAMONT, 1000 Words, Farm, Backusport, Me.

OUTSIDE CUTTERS wanted on men's suits; apply to factory. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

OVERSEER, take charge Sargents wool scouring machine and carbonizing plant; state of address, wages, etc. Apply to C. H. CHISHOLM, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, Wool & Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic st., Boston.

PRINTING PRESSMAN—Young man with experience in printing, applying to J. ROBINSON, 200 Washington st., Boston.

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### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

A. R. MACHINIST (bench work), \$3 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ASSISTANT for kitchen work in boarding house (room out). HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 25, Cambridge, Mass.

BAKE SHOP GIRL wanted, \$12 month, board and room, hotel. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BINDER WORK, experienced, 38 week or by day work. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, 35 week, Smith machine. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUTTON HOLE STITCHER, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CANAL BOAT day and commission (toilet articles). STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK wanted; competent all-round cook for country, 25 in family; neat, industrious young woman; no other need apply. MRS. J. W. HARRIS, 200 Washington st., Boston.

COOKS wanted, good wages, with reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 25, Cambridge, Mass.

COMPOSITOR wanted for working on mailing list, one with experience preferred. 14 LANTANA ST., BOSTON, 308 Congress st., Boston.

DEMONSTRATOR (pense, etc.), in which to sell, 1000 words. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EMPHYSIOTHERAPIST, experienced on hand bottles, 1000 words. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED person wanted to take orders for circular work; salary, commission; apply by letter only. MISS DREW, 1000 Words, Farm, Backusport, Me.

FACTORY GIRLS, \$3-85, Boston and vicinity. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL MAIDS wanted for private families. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 25, Cambridge, Mass.

GOLDING, no experience necessary, 35 week, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.



# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COMPANION-ATTENDANT - Lady of refinement, with some institutional training, wishes position. Address MISS HILARY, 102 Rockview st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

COMPANION-Attendant, refined young woman wishes position; no remuneration; comfortable home; willing to live in country or travel; shopping, sewing, references. M. M. BENT, 22 Thayer st., Brookline, Mass.

COMPANION-Position wanted as companion; no housework; will help with sewing. For particulars address MISS GRACE H. COLLIER, 43 Hemenway st., Boston. Tel. 2301-M.

COMPANION-Middle-aged lady, refined, cheerful, agreeable, wishes position, reading, writing or assisting in other light duties. MISS NELLIE C. CUMMINGS, 15 Oakland st., Roxbury, Mass.

COMPOSITOR, book or news (28), single, residence Everett; fair position; second class STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2249.

COMPOSITOR, thoroughly experienced on book and newspaper work, also some experience as proofreader. References given. MISS L. J. JACKSON, 163 Pembroke st., Boston.

COOK, young colored woman, wishes position as cook or general housekeeper, city or suburbs; good references. MARIA HILL, 206 Cambridge st., Boston.

COOK, second class, wishes position as cook or general housekeeper, city or suburbs; good references. Apply at MISS LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 2301-M.

COOK and waitress with situations together or separate; best references. Apply at MISS LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 2301-M.

COOK-Refined woman wishes position as second cook in the city, restaurant or lunch room. EMMA MERRIAM, 6 Cornhill st., Boston.

COOK-Wanted in private family where children and mother-in-law live. First-class city references. MARY MELVIN, 40 Clarendon st., Boston.

COOK and second maid, Swedish, desire positions together; best references. MISS ANNA CATERBERG, 575 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2604-W.

COOK, first-class, would like a position in private family. Call at SWEDISH EMP. OFFICE, 5 Fayette st., Boston; Miss Anna Caterberg, 575 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2604-W.

COOK, experienced, wishes position; private or institution, club or cafe; or will take housekeeper's position. MARY A. DUFFIE, 25 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

COOK (30), experienced, speaks good English, wishes position in restaurant or hotel. ELINA CANON, 203 E. 30th st., New York.

COOK and second maid, Nova Scotian; both thoroughly experienced; second class excellent waitress; best references; willing to go to suburbs. MISS SHEILA'S EMP. BUREAU, 27 Cornhill, Boston.

COOK-Capable girl desires position at cooking; references furnished. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 575 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2604-W.

COOK, Protestant, wishes position; good manager; don't object to country; best references. MISS RAGLEY'S EMP. BUREAU, 30 Boylston st., Boston, room 2.

COOK, Protestant, wants situation in school or small hotel; best references. Apply at MISS LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 2301-M.

COOK-German woman wants position; club or private household; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 575 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2604-W.

COOK AND SECOND-Two Swedish girls desire positions together; can furnish excellent references. MISS RAGLEY'S EMP. BUREAU, 30 Boylston st., Boston, room 2.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL (Swedish), reliable, with position together; best references. Apply at SWEDISH EMP. OFFICE, 5 Fayette st., Boston; Miss Anna Caterberg, 575 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2604-W.

CORSET MAKER wishes position, experienced in all parts of the work. M. J. MCKENNA, 119 Summer st., Somerville, Mass.

COPYING-Position wanted copying or addressing envelopes; best references. EMMA HAN, 221 Mass. Ave., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted by very capable young woman; white, Protestant; best reference; in town or out; please apply by letter only. MISS MADSEN, 37 East Newton st., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted by a thoroughly reliable woman; best references. Apply at MISS LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 2301-M.

DAY WORK wanted by a woman to go home nights; good references; general housework or plain sewing and mending. Address MISS ANDREW BASSETT, 18 Trenton st., Boston.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

GOVERNNESS, companion, housekeeper, refined, capable lady wishes position; successful with children; understands housekeeping; good cook; reads aloud well; excellent references. MISS M. E. LINCOLN, 10 Cumberland st., Boston, suite 2.

HOUSEKEEPER-Capable, trustworthy, experienced, desires position for one or two adults; references. Address MISS HELEN REED, Sharon, Mass., box 252.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in small family where maid is kept; good references. MISS MILES, 50 Rutland sq., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined lady would like position as housekeeper for elderly couple or elderly lady; \$3 per week. MISS EDITH MOORE, Milbrook, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, young American woman, with boy 4 years old, wishes position as housekeeper or general housework; best references. MISS ALICE BOSTON, 250 Bank st., Waterbury, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant, American, middle aged, wishes position as working housekeeper for elderly couple or small family. MISS JENNIE McNEELY, 713 Tremont st., Boston. (Upper bell.)

HOUSEKEEPER-Protestant woman wishes position as housekeeper in working man's family; suburbs preferred; best of references. MISS A. A. GORHAM, 40 Somerset, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Cultured, middle-aged woman wishes position, any place where competency and trustworthiness will be appreciated. References. MISS THOMAS, 103 North st., Medford Hills, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Reliable, capable Protestant woman, elderly, desires position; or will act as attendant; experience. MISS E. L. HARRIS, 43 Bonair st., East Somerville, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER position wanted by thoroughly reliable and capable woman. NELLIE HARRIS, 43 Bonair st., East Somerville, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPERS with positions. Tel. Fort Hill 3384. Address REV. G. F. DURGIN, pastor Bromfield st. Methodist Church, 42 Bromfield st., Boston (Working Girls Club).

HOUSEWORK-Capable, trustworthy woman wishes position to do light housework for elderly person near Boston. DIDNEY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 272 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wishes position in private family. Call at SWEDISH EMP. OFFICE, 5 Fayette st., Boston; Miss Anna Caterberg, 575 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2604-W.

LAUNDRESSES AND CLEANERS by the hour and day or week. HARRY ARNOLD, 82 E. 30th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS, colored woman, wants washing and ironing by the day or hour. ELIZABETH, 111 Washington st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, first class, desires accommodating laundry or other work; capable of doing any kind of housework, day or night. MISS SHEILA'S EMP. BUREAU, 27 Cornhill, Boston.

LAUNDRESS-Capable colored woman wishes employment at home or will go out. Address MISS LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. 2301-M.

LAUNDRESS, thoroughly experienced, wishes employment at home. MISS E. VAUGHAN, 286 Tremont, Boston.

MAID-Capable woman wishes position in small family for general housework; best references. MISS AGNES E. FREELAND, 1 Fayette st. (off Pleasant), Boston.

MAID-Young girl (colored) would like home and general housework; references. MISS JOSIE AIDISON, 30 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID-Capable colored girl wishes position to do general housework in private family. MISS MARRIE DANIEL, 33 Westminister st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID-Colored girl wishes position as light housework or chamber work; go home nights. ANNE ENGLISH, 40 Piedmont, Boston.

MAIDS, 2, P. E. girls; general maid work; references. MISS RAGLEY'S EMP. BUREAU, 30 Boylston st., Boston, room 2.

MAX AND WIFE, Protestants; woman excellent cook, laundress; man general work; licensed chauffeur; willing to be generally useful; not afraid of work; best city references. Address one week. THOS. W. THOMPSON, 517 E. 16th st., Philadelphia.

MOTHER'S HELPER or nursemaid would like kind of child not under 2 years old. MISS EDITH CANN, Pleasant st., Arlington, Mass.

MUSICAL STUDENT wishes position to exchange light services for board and tuition. MISS L. J. JACKSON, 163 Pembroke st., Boston.

NEGATIVE RETOUCHER, with 6 years' experience in Europe, wishes position. 8 LEXINGTON, 121 Hemenway st., Boston.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER (21), single, residence South Boston; \$4.50 week; good references and experience. Mention 6540. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER (21), single, residence South Boston; \$4.50 week; excellent references; mention 6540. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2249.

STENOGRAPHER-Position wanted by young woman 24 years; good experience; office employing her transferred to New York; references. Address LIBRARY CLUB HOUSE, 18 Hall st., Boston. Tel. 2301-M.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced in both private and exchange work, wishes position in exchange office; best references. LILLIAN M. LONG, 50 Hancock st., Lawrence, Mass.

WATRESS or chambermaid wanted, or position working housekeeper; lodging house. MISS RAYMOND, 208 Washington st., Lynn, Mass.

WATRESSES with positions. Tel. Fort Hill 3384. Address REV. G. F. DURGIN, pastor Bromfield st. Methodist Church, 42 Bromfield st., Boston (Working Girls Club).

WATRESS, chamber or kitchen work wanted; position in hotel or boarding house. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 575 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2604-W.

WOMAN wishing to keep baby with her wants general housework in small family. Address MISS SMITH, Box 3109, Boston.

WORK wanted by the day, or as laundress in private family by competent woman; references. MISS ROSE CAMPBELL, 24 Pleasant st., Westchester, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER's position wanted by competent woman. J. McCORMACK, 20 Cornhill, Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes position tutoring children in music, or reading to an elderly person. A. E. McMAHON, 878 Huntington av., Boston.

## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED-MALE

BOOKKEEPER (28), thorough executive, credit man, correspondent; familiar with all phases of bookkeeping. WARD GOLDSTONE, 2124 Camden st., Newark, N. J.

DENTIST-Wanted at once, man for dental laboratory; crown, bridge work; quick, accurate; references; state salary. W. S. HAWKINS, 518 University bl., Syracuse, N. Y.

EMBROIDER-One for medals on automobile press; only experienced and recommended need apply. BENZIGER, 100 E. 4th av., Rockwell pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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FARMER-Wanted-Practical farmer and wife to live on Columbia river; good permanent position; man must understand all phases of farming; good references. Address FARMER, 111 Ashland bl., 153 N. Clark st., Chicago.

MAN wanted for farm, single or with family; good references; references. Address MARY L. SMITH, Box 42, R. D. No. 1, Addison, Mich.

PRINTER (all-round, country) wanted at once; position permanent; wages scale of nearest union. Address ELK RAPIDS PAPER CO., Elk Rapids, Mich.

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GOWNS, SUITS AND GOWNS altered and modernized. 240 Washington Avenue, Formerly with B. Altman & Co., New York.

FLORISTS, FLOWERS—Artistically arranged. Floral decorations. Mail orders filled. FETTERS, 114 Farmer st., Detroit.

KANSAS CITY, SPIRELLA CORSET SHOP, SPIRELLA CORSET SHOP—POPE & WATERS, Mgrs., 540-1-2 Ridge bldg. Bell 005 Main. Phone Home 0558 Main.

MINNEAPOLIS, LADIES' FURNISHINGS, A. L. VROOMAN, Importer of Gloves, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Fine Underwear, Shirt Waists, Blouses, Corsets, etc. 1 and 3 South 7th St.

TAILORING, Modern Tailoring is done best by TALLANT, 33 South Fifth st., cor. Nicollet, MINNEAPOLIS.

TOOK HIS WORD FOR IT, "What makes you think the baby is going to be a politician?" asked the young mother. "I'll tell you," answered the father, "he can say more things that sound well and mean nothing than any youngster I ever saw."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THEN THE DEBATE BEGAN, "What became of that plum cake I baked for you?" demanded the fiancée. "I took it to a jeweler to have my monogram engraved on it," explained the fiancée.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DEALING WITH FACTS, Senator, just returned from Washington—Mr. Eiler, what is the sentiment of the people in your town concerning—Rising Politician, sternly interrupting—Senator, we don't deal in sentiment in our town; we deal with facts, face's!—Chicago Tribune.

TABLE MANNERS, Little Robert, three years of age, went with his grandmother to see her feed the chickens. When the little chickens jumped upon the water dish and dipped their bills into the water, he cried: "Oh grandmother, they are putting their feet on the table."

THRIFT WORTH WHILE, Uncle Pennywise says: My idea of genuine thrift is banking money in December.—Washington Herald.

### Chicago, Ill.

#### ART-NEEDLEWORK

L. D. SINZICH, C. R. SINZICH, Woodlawn Woman's Shop. Art needlework, embroidery materials, stamping. 1171 E. 63rd st.

#### BOOKS

ARTS & CRAFTS BOOKSHOP, 709 Venetian Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Artistic Gift cards. Lesson Markers. Scriptural Motives. Selected Books. Bible Scrolls. Religious Pictures. Wholesale and Retail. CAROLINE M. RUSY.

#### FURNITURE

SAVE MONEY—Furniture direct from factory and Furniture Repairing. WISE FURNITURE CO., 1330 E. 47th st.

#### GIFT SHOPS

A GIFT SHOP that meets every need. Basketry, wood, leather, metal, pottery. 3945 Cottage Grove, next Drexel Bank.

#### GOWNS

MARCUS & ANTLE, Ladies' Tailors and Importers, 1215 E. 47th st., Chicago. Tel. Oakland 2388.

#### GOWN MAKERS AND TAILORS

C. H. PHAIR, Gowns, Hats and Tailored Clothes. 1307 to 1327 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Phone Central 2783.

MORTON & MORTON, Hats, Gowns and Tailored Suits. 111 So. Oak Park av., Oak Park, Ill. Phone O. P. 382.

MISS WANDA KORTEN, Gowns and Suits, Corsets. Suite 909-910 Kessler bldg., Chicago.



# Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities

## NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

Boston's real estate market has been going at such a rapid gait for weeks and yet with the most satisfactory results, that occasionally brokers and operators look back to account for the continued activity. Many reasons have been advanced, but it is believed one of the large firms struck the keynote in saying "Boston real estate is only coming into its own." Continuing, he said, "Any one reviewing the past 20 years can see at a glance the wonderful improvement made in real estate, especially in downtown property. One case in point, that of an actual sale this year at \$300 a square foot, would not have found a buyer at \$100 a square foot 20 years ago. Another sale recently made on Essex street at \$40 a square foot, was bought at \$20 a square foot three years ago."

Essex street is expected by well-posted men to become another retail center, leading as it does from Boylston street to South station and comparatively free from trolley cars.

An original idea advanced for the relief of Boston's retail business congestion was brought out recently by a State street broker, who said: "Business men should realize there are some up-town locations that can be developed into shopping districts where values are not nearly so high yet are within the zone of present retail activity, thus distributing trade instead of centralizing it and causing congestion to retail districts."

Great and noticeable changes have taken place in the market district also, especially in the vicinity of Faneuil hall, Clinton market and Dock square. The natural increase in business has not only appreciated realty values at the same time, but as one large operator said, "these improvements have opened up new territory, such as North street, Fulton street and adjacent thoroughfares. One building on North street that was vacant some time ago has been modernized and rented to a first class firm for a term of 10 years at 33 per cent better rates than it ever rented at before. Another building in South Market street is bringing 10 per cent more than it did three years ago."

There are more individual buyers of Boston real estate now than for many years. One man who inherited \$1,000,000 has invested every dollar in real estate. The investment market never held better inducements to capitalists than now and the outlook was never brighter, in the opinion of most conservative men. Every dollar invested here, whether in a mortgage loan or purchase of real estate, helps Boston, fosters home enterprises and assists in building up New England where risks are either reduced to a minimum or eliminated entirely.

As December closes many real estate deals signed on business properties are announced. More sales of this class have been made this fall than for 20 years, so the brokers say. Only Friday afternoon three large parcels of downtown property were articles for that will make interesting news soon after the first of the year.

It was fully expected to finish this most prosperous season with the additional report of a \$2,000,000 deal closed, but transactions of such magnitude require the most careful preparation before going to record, hence it will go over until early in the new year.

In presenting the summary of building permits issued during the calendar year ending Dec. 26, 1911, also of work completed with cost of same, together with comparative reports for 1910, acknowledgment is made for courtesies extended by Charles S. Dannehl, clerk in charge of the department, in supplying data and much valuable information gained through his long years of service to the city, and he is remembered the fiscal year of the building permits department does not close until Feb. 1, 1912.

During the year 1911 the total number of permits issued for construction of all kinds in brick were 548; of wood, 1565; of alterations, 2600; a total of 4713.

During the same period in 1910 the number of permits issued for construction of all kinds in brick were 416; in wood, 1142; in alterations, 2493; a total of 3961.

The total amount of completed work on permits issued during the year just closed for 1911 is divided as follows: 325 brick buildings, total cost of \$9,434,605; 999 wood buildings, \$4,740,123; 2223 alterations of buildings, \$5,184,668; 3547 permits.

Grand total cost of construction, \$19,379,396.

During the same period of time in 1910 the total amount of completed work on permits issued was divided as follows: 385 brick buildings, total cost of \$10,950,390; 1051 wood buildings, \$5,116,975; 2071 alterations on buildings, \$4,808,306; 3507 permits.

Grand total cost of construction, \$20,875,671.

While it is a noticeable fact in these figures that 1910 exceeded 1911 in completed work by \$496,275, it is nevertheless true much of this year's activity was commenced this fall and will be completed early in 1912. Another fact worth remembering in comparing these 1911 figures, is that all government, state, county, railroad and park buildings are exempt from taxation, hence do not go through the building permit department. There have been many improvements of this kind made during the past year.

Boston is said to be the only city in the United States that includes only completed work in its summary of improvements, while it is the practice with other cities to sum up all permits issued, whether completed or uncompleted.

As it is believed many of the Mon-

tor readers will be interested in recalling some of the most important new buildings and larger alterations completed during 1911, the following statistics are given by wards.

Ward 3—Terminal Wharf and Railroad Company brick buildings at 46 to 64 Terminal street, cost \$300,000.

Ward 6—Boston Post Publishing Company, brick alterations at 250 to 265 Washington street, cost \$125,000.

Ward 6—Merchants Real Estate Trust; alterations to brick manufacturing building at 67 to 93 Washington street north, and 36 to 40 Thacher street, cost \$90,000.

Ward 7—W. A. and Sarah H. Gaston; brick mercantile building, 68 to 74 Harrison avenue and 9 to 13 Tyler street, cost \$125,000.

Ward 7—Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company; steel frame and marble bank and office building, 135 to 201 Devonshire street and 56 to 64 Arch street, cost \$1,000,000.

Ward 7—The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company; steel frame and granite building, 41 to 50 Federal street, 108 to 120 Franklin street and 186 to 202 Devonshire street (\$850,000 of this work reported on previous year), fully completed in 1911, making total cost \$1,250,000 (only \$400,000 credited to this year's summary).

Ward 7—Trustees of the Oliver building; steel frame and brick alterations, 137 to 145 Milk street, 2 to 10 Oliver street and 31 to 49 Battery street, cost \$300,000.

Ward 7—Avon Street Trust; brick addition and alterations to mercantile building at 19 to 57 Avon street, 22 to 34 Medford street and 43 to 51 Chauncy street, cost \$1,100,000.

Ward 10—City of Boston; brick schoolhouse in Ferdinand, Tyler and Melrose streets; cost \$275,000.

Ward 10—Boston Arena Company; skating rink, concrete building, 238 St. Botolph street; cost \$250,000.

Ward 11—J. Duke Smith; concrete garage, 49 to 65 Lansdowne street; cost \$100,000.

Ward 12—City of Boston; brick alterations on Girls' High and Latin school, West Newton street and Pembroke street; cost \$90,000.

Ward 13—Boston Wharf Company; three brick warehouses at 321 to 335 Summer street and 24 to 28 Midway street; cost \$655,000.

Ward 13—Fargo Real Estate Trust; 9 brick wood warehouses at 481 Summer street, also on Fargo street, cost \$1,370,000.

Ward 19—Wentworth Institute of Boston; steel frame and brick trade school building, boiler house and power plant at 368 to 376 Ruggles street, Huntington avenue and Parker street, cost \$200,000.

Ward 24—Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.; brick manufacturing building on Washington street, corner Baker's court, cost \$100,000.

Ward 25—Charles W. Randall, terra cotta and steel-frame apartment house, Hotel Princeton, 1277 Commonwealth avenue, cost \$100,000.

There is a very large amount of uncompleted construction in all parts of the city and a very great amount to be undertaken after the new year in Boston proper and in Cambridge where the new technical buildings will be established. All things considered, the future presents an assuring outlook.

**BUILDING SUMMARY IN N. E.**

These statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company, bearing out the oft-repeated claim that 1911 will go upon record as the banner year in New England, being \$6,847,900 in excess over the year 1909, its nearest competitor; and although the year 1906 was the greatest year on completed work in the city of Boston, with \$23,054,701 to measure up to, it is thought by many that by Feb. 1, 1912, when the building permits department fiscal year closes, the figures on completed buildings for 1911 will be brought very close to the city's greatest year, 1906.

New England contracts awarded to Dec. 27, 1911, \$170,320,000; correspond-

ing period 1910 \$155,786,000, 1909 \$163,573,000, 1908 \$109,237,000, 1907 \$128,637,000; 1906 \$123,380,000, 1905 \$106,916,000, 1904 \$97,244,000, 1903 \$103,675,000, 1902 \$117,901,000, 1901 \$120,288,000.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TRANSFERS**  
According to the file of the Real Estate Exchange, the transfers at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the past year to Dec. 30 have been as follows:

The transfers and mortgages by months are as follows:

Months	Transfers	Mortgages	Am. mtgs.
January	1,842	920	\$4,323,174
February	1,719	846	7,282,821
March	2,068	1,044	6,107,675
April	1,959	946	5,561,025
May	2,280	1,161	5,097,748
June	2,361	1,101	9,575,469
July	1,862	865	9,568,520
August	1,941	1,041	6,044,318
September	2,001	993	4,659,465
October	2,210	1,072	5,181,556
November	1,860	1,019	4,296,802
December	1,880	952	6,288,643
Total	24,367	11,969	\$78,576,818

**BROOKLINE CONVEYANCES**

Sales reported by Henry W. Savage. He has sold for Benjamin Snider of Boston the three-story and basement, light brick apartment house 1537 Beacon street, next to Fairbanks street, Brookline. This property contains three suites of nine rooms and two baths each, also janitor's suite in the basement. In location, plan and design it is one of the finest apartment properties in Brookline. The lot contains 4593 square feet. A 1 is taxed for \$62,000, the total assessed valuation being \$26,200. The purchaser was Mary F. Faxon of Brookline, who bought for investment.

Another sale by the same broker was the brick apartment property at 15 Green street, Coolidge corner, Brookline, consisting of a three-story brick and stone apartment house containing three apartments, together with 3140 square feet of land. The building being new has not been assessed, while the land is assessed at 80 cents per square foot. This is one of a block of three apartment houses recently erected by J. J. Johnson, one other of which has been disposed of through the same broker. The final papers in the transfer have been recorded conveying the property to Anna B. Law.

Henry W. Savage also sold for Charles E. Cotting, trustee, to Benjamin Snider and John Druker the building land on the westerly side of St. Paul street, near Beacon street, in the Longwood section of Brookline. There are four lots containing in all 24,254 square feet of land, taxed for \$12,400. The new owners will improve the property by erecting several high-class three-story apartment houses containing suites of seven rooms and two baths and nine rooms and three baths. The price paid was considerably in excess of the assessed value.

Frank A. Russell has sold for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York the estate located at 1806 Beacon street, Brookline, comprising a modern three-story brick house and 2951 square feet of land assessed on a valuation of \$10,700. The purchaser was Warren T. Currier of Boston who bought for occupancy.

Mr. Russell has also sold a new brick dwelling and 3232 square feet of land located at 42 Leamington road in the Aberdeen district, the guarantor being J. Reid Hyde and others trustees for the purchaser Margaret C. wife of Edward M. Richardson, who bought for occupancy. The valuation of this property was about \$5000.

At Brookline the four-story brick house at 1406 Beacon street, and 2188 square feet of land have been sold by J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling to Loren D. Towle. The assessed valuation is \$14,700, of which \$11,000 is on the building. The brokers were F. S. Roche, representing the grantors, and Edward M. Saunders, the purchaser.

**IMPORTANT CAMBRIDGE SALE**  
F. W. Norris & Co. report the sale of 61,000 square feet of land, bounded by Sidney, Allston and Hamilton streets, Cambridge. This land is near the new manufacturing district and is to be developed immediately by the erection of 17 three-family houses of five-room flats.

**WEST ROXBURY LAND DEAL**

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building, reports agreements signed in the sale of another large tract of desirable building land in West Roxbury section of the city of Boston.

This parcel contains 614,814 square feet of land, almost 15 acres with a large frontage in the New Washington street boulevard and running through to Grov. street. The purchaser, The Realty Trust of Massachusetts will divide the land into 123 building lots and offer the same for sale in the early spring. The assessed value is \$10,000.

**FINE CHATHAM ESTATE SOLD**

Through the office of F. S. Roche, Old South building, Loren D. Towle has sold to J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling a fine estate at Bar Cliff, Chatham, Mass., comprising a modern mansion house of 20 rooms, farmhouse and large stable, together with 6½ acres of land. This is one of the finest locations on Cape Cod, Bar Cliff rising about 70 feet above the ocean. There is a fine sand beach connected with the property, on which is maintained a boathouse. The property is assessed upon \$15,000. Edward M. Saunders represented Mr. Towle's interests.

**SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS**

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken

with set ranges, furnaces, set tubs, baths, gas and all conveniences, which the owners plan to rent to the employees of different concerns in the immediate vicinity at reasonable terms. This sort of development has not been favored heretofore. Norris & Co., through their large operations in manufacturing lands have realized that one of the essential features in securing manufacturers to locate in Cambridge depends upon the economical housing of their employees, and believe these and similar buildings will solve the problem. The houses will have large groups around them, assuring the occupants of light and air and ample space for outdoor recreation.

Ernest H. Krebs of New York is the grantor. The name of the purchaser is withheld for the present.

The same brokers also report the signing of agreement papers for the sale of a two-family apartment house at 3 Fayette street. Lena E. Dow, trustee under the will of Horace B. Howett, will convey to John W. Grace of Cambridge, who buys for a home.

**DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY**

Henry W. Savage reports he has sold the property 43 Alpha road, Dorchester, for Mary C. Duff. This consists of a modern three-story frame apartment house and 2650 square feet of land. The house being new is not assessed, while the land is taxed for \$800. Grace B. Ketchum of Roxbury bought for investment.

He also reports he has sold the property 6 Malvern road, Roslindale, consisting of a modern two-family house and 3330 square feet of land. The property being new was assessed, under construction, for \$2600, of which the land is valued at \$600. John E. Kellham of Brookline, sold to John Kellham of Boston, who bought for a home.

Jane L. Lannon is the new owner of an estate situated 69 Crawford street, near Humboldt avenue, Roxbury, comprising a frame house and 7940 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$9000 with \$4000 on the ground. Ella Mah conveyed title.

Louis Burofski has sold his frame house and lot at 8 Leroy street, near Geneva avenue, Dorchester, to Michael F. Noonan and wife. There is a land area of 3000 square feet assessed for \$900, which is included in the total of \$3400.

William T. Henderson has placed a deed on record conveying 10,000 square feet of vacant land from Edwin B. Smith. It fronts on Buttonwood, corner of Grafton street, and is assessed for \$3500.

Sadah S. Latoof is the buyer of a 3½ story and basement brick house located 13 Hudson street, between Beech and Kincaid streets, South End. The land contains 1470 square feet, is assessed for \$4400 and the improvements for \$2800 additional. George M. Hodge made the deal.

**COUNTRY ESTATES AND LAND**

Sales reported by Henry W. Savage. Final papers have gone to record in a sale of the country estate situated on Eastern avenue, Framingham, Mass., consisting of a 14-room house with every modern convenience, a well-appointed stable and 10 acres of land, laid out with ornamental trees and shrubbery, besides a dozen fine elm trees. Hattie M. Frederick conveyed to Dr. George Knapp of New York, who will occupy as a home. This property is very near the well-known Gregory estate, built a few years ago at a cost of \$60,000.

The same broker has sold 60 acres of pasture land in Amherst, N. H., for Andrew J. Faber. The purchaser is E. L. Shackford of New York city.

Henry W. Savage also sold the Raymond estate situated on Pond street, South Weymouth, Mass., consisting of about half an acre of land and an eight-room house. Herbert Raymond conveyed to D. R. Flint.

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**SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS**

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from the official report of the real estate exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**  
Sidney C. Whiting to Harriet A. Rudock, Falmouth, Mass.; q. s. \$1.  
Harriet A. Rudock to Peter Barsuglia, Falmouth and Haverdore sts.; q. s. \$1.  
George M. Hodge to Sadah S. Latoof, Hudson st.; q. s. \$1.  
Rangely Real Estate Assn. to John Morgan, Appleton st.; q. s. \$1.

**EAST BOSTON**

Thomas R. Senter to Minnie Aronson, Border st.; w. s. \$1.

**ROXBURY**

Joseph Grill to Luigi C. Carchia, Albany st.; q. s. \$1.  
John Ekman to William N. Swain, near Thornton st.; w. s. \$1.  
William N. Swain to John Ekman et ux., same; q. s. \$1.

Jacob Wasserman, mtgee., to Simon Theise, Newbern and Weston sts., 3 lots; d. \$52.  
Patrick J. Bergin et al. to Patrick Sullivan, Vernon st.; q. s. \$9000.

Clément Willis est. mtgee., to Clarence R. Humphreys, Pike and Terch sts., 3 lots; d. \$400.

Ellis Marr to Jane L. Lannon, Crawford st.; w. s. \$1.  
Annie B. Welch to Annie B. Corbett, Parker Hill ave.; q. s. \$1.

**DORCHESTER**

Sol Will to Alta R. Shapiro, Kilton and Harvard sts.; q. s. \$1.  
Louis Burofski to Michael F. Noonan et ux., Leroy st.; q. s. \$1.

Winifred R. Rice to Frank Luke et ux., Franklin and Lafayette aves.; q. s. \$1.  
Jennie Deal to Rosa Cohen, Dorchester ave.; q. s. \$1.

Charles B. Smith to William T. Henderson, Buttonwood and Grafton sts.; w. s. \$1.  
Charles B. Walbridge, tr., to Walter C. Cogswell, tr.; w. s. \$1.

**WEST ROXBURY**

Auguste W. Gruener to William N. Swain, James and Kittredge sts., 2 lots; w. s. \$1.  
Louis Burofski to Gustav B. Gruener et ux., same; q. s. \$1.

Charles G. Smith et al., tr., to Jacob W. Milburn, Grove st., 2 pieces, Washington st.; d. \$7000.

John Munro to Gordon Simpson, Center st.; w. s. \$1.  
Abraham B. Gehman to Gertrude A. Gilman, Carroll st.; w. s. \$1.

**CHELSEA**

Abbie F. Flagg et al. to Max Feinstein, Chestnut and Poplar sts.; w. s. \$1.  
Grace A. Perkins to Arthur R. Smith, Franklin and Lafayette aves.; q. s. \$1.

Margaret E. Foley to Abraham Maltzman, Shawmut and Chester aves.; w. s. \$1.  
Anelia Fleury to same, same; q. s. \$1.

**WINTHROP**

William A. Walton to David A. McDonald, Moore st., 2 lots; w. s. \$1.

**REVERE**

Flomena L. Plinto to Domenico Carnabaci, Thorndike st., 2 lots; q. s. \$1.

**BUILDING NOTICES**

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Cambridge st., 220, ward 8; Joseph G. Gann, Silverman Engineering Co.; brick store and tenements.

Hemeway st., 28, ward 10; Morris Bronstein, James T. Bell; brick tenements.

Templeton st., 57, ward 24; Max Goldman, Canada, for Boston; wood tenements.

Regent rd., 29, ward 24; Ernest Bergman; wood dwelling.

Winter st., 33, ward 7; C. E. Cotting; C. d. mercantile.

Washington st., 431-437, ward 7; C. E. Cotting; C. d. mercantile.

Milk st., 141, ward 7; A. Elliot; alter of bres.

Spring st., 4, ward 8; Asher Cohen, F. A. Norcross; alter stores and tenements.

Marlboro st., 265, ward 11; Lucy B. Stone; alter dwelling.

Midway st., 34-38, ward 13; Boston Wharf Co.; alter of bres.

Col. D. Safford; alter mercantile.

Chestnut ave., 28, ward 22; Adolph Schweerer, Jacob Luppold; alter dwelling.

Washington st., 683, ward 25; Mary Carey; alter dwelling.

Shipping was seriously interfered with again today as a result of the 40-mile an hour gale that blew along the coast. The Camden arrived from Portland, the Newton from Baltimore, and the City of Gloucester from Gloucester, but nothing was seen of any of the several overdue transatlantic liners. Several vessels remain in port awaiting moderation of the weather.

The Allan line steamship Ionian, from Glasgow and Moville is expected at Mystic docks early Tuesday morning. The steamer was reported by wireless as 180 miles east of Cape Race, N. E., at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and her captain expects to reach Halifax Sunday morning, where he will land 32 passengers, and then proceed to this port.

The Ionian has 12 second cabin and 60 stowage passengers for Boston.

With 5000 tons of cargo, the liner Cambrian, of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland line, which sailed from London Dec. 20, is expected to arrive here next Wednesday. The liner is bringing over the largest cargo ever shipped to Boston from the British metropolis.

The new steam trawlers Surf and Swell went down the harbor yesterday on a compass adjusting trip, and in a few days will leave T wharf for the fishing grounds. The Swell, under command of Capt. Joseph Kemp, went to the lights in spite of the unfavorable weather conditions, and proved herself to be a fine craft in the heavy seas.

**PORT OF BOSTON**

Arrived  
Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, St. John, N. B. via Eastport and Portland.

Str Newton, Muchow, Portland, Mass.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILING

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

**Transatlantic Sailings**

**EASTBOUND**

Sailings from New York  
Madonna, for Naples ..... Dec. 30  
Olympic, for Southampton ..... Dec. 30  
Messinia, for London ..... Dec. 30  
Ryndam, for Rotterdam ..... Jan. 1  
Galla, for Naples ..... Jan. 1  
Inland, for Antwerp ..... Jan. 1  
Venetia, for Naples ..... Jan. 1  
Tromsund, for Naples and Genoa ..... Jan. 1  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen ..... Jan. 1  
Glencairn, for Havre ..... Jan. 1  
Hamburg, for Naples and Genoa ..... Jan. 1  
Volturno, for Rotterdam ..... Jan. 1  
Caledonia, for Glasgow ..... Jan. 1  
Coronia, for Gibraltar and Algiers ..... Jan. 1  
Minneapolis, for London ..... Jan. 1  
America, for Liverpool ..... Jan. 1  
New York, for Southampton ..... Jan. 1  
Saxonia, for Liverpool ..... Jan. 1  
Portland, for Rotterdam ..... Jan. 1

Sailings from London  
Lustania, for Liverpool ..... Jan. 10  
Ludwig, for Antwerp via Dover ..... Jan. 10  
Ludwig, for Liverpool ..... Jan. 10  
Barbarossa, for Bremen ..... Jan. 10  
Halle, for Liverpool ..... Jan. 10  
La Touraine, for New York ..... Jan. 10  
Minnetonka, for London ..... Jan. 10  
Saxonia, for Southampton ..... Jan. 10  
Florida, for Havre ..... Jan. 10  
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg ..... Jan. 10  
Germania, for Rotterdam ..... Jan. 10







# Latest Market Reports :- Investment News

## A BETTER BANKING SYSTEM TO PROMOTE FOREIGN TRADE

John Barrett Says That Commerce of United States With Latin-America Is Growing so Rapidly That Best of Facilities Should Be at Hand

John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, has prepared the following special article under the auspices of the National Citizens League, in which he lays great stress upon the need of the United States for a better banking system for the protection of this country's foreign trade:

The United States is at a crucial period of its trade exchange with the 20 republics of Latin America, and especially with that section of Latin America comprehended under the head of South America.

The opportunities for the extension of both the export and import trade of the United States in these southern countries are greater in proportion to the present size of the trade and in proportion to the population of the countries concerned than they are in any other part of the world. There is no group of countries and peoples which, proportionately, will require more of our manufactured products or can furnish to a greater degree the raw products which we need both for our industries and our food supplies.

The approaching completion of the Panama canal accentuates the critical condition which it is the point of discussion to bring out. In looking over all of the influences which are already building up our trade, and in considering, correspondingly, the influences which are working against this enlargement, one feature of the situation of gravest concern to both our exporting and importing interests stands out.

There is not one banking institution south of the isthmus of Panama which is in any way controlled by United States capital, and yet in every important city or port, like Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, Lima, Guayaquil and Caracas, there is at least one bank, and in some instances there are many banks, controlled by English, German, French, Belgian, Spanish or other European moneyed interests.

This characteristic is especially true of the great ports like Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Valparaiso. As the traveler from the United States goes up and down the business section of Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Aires, he is not only surprised to see banks carrying prominent European names but he is sadly disappointed when nowhere does he find a single one carrying a North American name.

If the United States exporter, importer, manufacturer and general business man or traveler wishes to conduct any part of a financial transaction in any part of the great continent of South America he must do it through a bank maintained by European interests, and therefore must pay a tribute to European capital instead of to that of his own country. It is remarkable that nearly all of the exchange, as that word is classed in foreign commerce, is done through London, Paris, Berlin or some other European financial center, instead of through New York, New Orleans, Chicago or San Francisco.

The trade of the United States with Latin America is today growing with such rapidity that it is entitled to the very best facilities. It is not right that it should stand the embargo or extra tax of European banking companies which must exact a goodly portion in order that they can pay dividends. I am not finding fault with European banks. They are doing just what they are entitled to do and they are demanding only what would be expected of any business concern that wanted to make money; but it is unfortunate that the large amount of money which in the course of a year is paid for exchange covering the exports and imports of the United States should not go to pay dividends on United States capital.

The present value of the annual export and import commerce of the United States with Latin America is approximately \$640,000,000, which represents an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the last 10 years. The total foreign commerce of Latin America with all the world is now valued at the great total of \$2,260,000,000, which also represents an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the last decade.

There is no question in the minds of experts that there is business to maintain banks, the majority of whose stock and whose control would rest with the business men of the United States. The difficulty is to combat against the tremendous power which European capital has already secured throughout Latin America and which naturally works to keep out United States capital. Again, this is no criticism of European methods but rather a compliment to their activity.

The most serious trouble, however, is not to be found in the South American situation, but in our conditions at home. Our own banking and financial laws are so cumbersome and so ineffective to help us in our foreign trade that we ourselves are to blame for the present situation to a larger degree than generally may be supposed. At the present time there is practically no law, national or state, which favors the establishment of United States banks in foreign countries.

The inelastic conditions of our currency and credit systems naturally affect also this situation and call for a decided improvement.

The feature of the monetary commission plan of vital importance to our foreign trade is the provision for the establishment in the United States of

a bank which shall not compete for domestic business and yet may establish branches in foreign countries. Another provision of equally important bearing upon our foreign trade is that which will permit banks affiliated with the National Reserve Association to accept bills of exchange.

These provisions are intended to supply exactly the deficiencies to which I have referred. They will enable the merchants of the United States and Latin America to transact their business with each other through the medium of a United States bank designed expressly to promote foreign commerce. They also will enable the banks of the United States to carry on a business in foreign exchange which is at once profitable to the banks and to the commercial houses whose foreign bills of exchange form the basis of the transactions.

Such a bank as the plan proposes also, I take it for granted, would extend the longer credit accommodations which are now customary in trade between Latin America and Europe. Our United States banks and business men have been impatient of long credits, and naturally so, is the system in this country is not organized on a long credit basis. The Latin American system rests on a basis of much longer credit; and it would be one of the functions of the bank proposed in the monetary commission plan to adjust its business to the longer credits which are a feature of the Latin American business system.

## MARKET OPINIONS

H. L. Horton & Co., New York: It is the investment demand is content to wait, it is not at all unlikely that their patience will be rewarded, as there seems little likelihood of any other outside interest developing of sufficient power to maintain a sustained forward movement in the market during the early part of a presidential year when the results of the election are of vital consequence to the general well-being, as in present case.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: 1911 has been a disappointing year, as a whole, for probably the majority of those interested in the security markets, but it closes with such brilliant prospects that the earlier disappointments are largely forgotten. After all, it has been a period of readjustment rather than of any actual loss, and the effect of this adjustment is already beginning to be seen. We trust that our friends will find 1912 a year of realization of hopes, which have certainly been long enough deferred.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston: It seems to us that there is likely to be, in the next few months, a good deal of cause for unsettlement and lower prices, and, on the other hand, not much is likely to develop that should cause a marked appreciation in values.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: We expect the usual "January rise" it may not be excessive, but we do not expect more than a gradual hardening in the early weeks of 1912, but we do expect that and good profits by judicious participation.

I. M. Taylor & Co.: Prices have been generally reactionary all week, with a tendency toward activity on the decline. That some reaction, if only for technical reasons, was to be expected, seemed apparent from the action of the market for the last few weeks. The regular leaders, with the exception of Steel common, have little more than held their own, while a display of strength in several specialties has given the market a false appearance of bullishness.

## A BIG GAIN IN SURPLUS CARS

NEW YORK—On Dec. 20 the net surplus of idle cars in the United States and Canada was 76,814, compared with 36,143 two weeks before. The difference is 40,671, by far the largest increase of recent months. The number of idle cars or gross surplus was 88,646, compared with 53,840, while the shortage decreased from 17,697 to 11,832.

In two weeks ended Dec. 20 the surplus of coal cars increased from 20,662 to 35,409, while the box car surplus increased from 11,031 to 23,485. The surplus of miscellaneous cars correspondingly increased.

A year ago there was a net surplus of 51,413 and the increase from two weeks previous was 7,399. But last year the increase in car surpluses, starting after the fall period of heavy traffic, was uninterrupted, while this year there was a halt a month ago, with a decrease in the car surplus. This occurred after cessation of the heavy movement of traffic in harvesting time.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

Company	Nov. 1911	Dec. 1911	Inc.
ERIE	\$4,905,765	\$5,758,758	\$852,993
Gross earnings	4,905,765	5,758,758	852,993
Operating expense	1,373,344	1,373,344	0
Net earnings	3,532,421	4,385,414	852,993

Company	Nov. 1911	Dec. 1911	Inc.
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA	\$206,005	\$235,582	\$29,577
Gross earnings	206,005	235,582	29,577
Operating expense	50,448	50,448	0
Net earnings	155,557	185,134	29,577

Company	Nov. 1911	Dec. 1911	Inc.
NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN	\$231,731	\$217,778	-\$13,953
Gross earnings	231,731	217,778	-13,953
Operating expense	55,558	55,558	0
Net earnings	176,173	162,220	-13,953

Company	Nov. 1911	Dec. 1911	Inc.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN	\$231,731	\$217,778	-\$13,953
Gross earnings	231,731	217,778	-13,953
Operating expense	55,558	55,558	0
Net earnings	176,173	162,220	-13,953

Company	Nov. 1911	Dec. 1911	Inc.
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC	\$176,173	\$162,220	-\$13,953
Gross earnings	176,173	162,220	-13,953
Operating expense	44,116	44,116	0
Net earnings	132,057	118,104	-13,953

Company	Nov. 1911	Dec. 1911	Inc.
NORTHERN PACIFIC	\$116,110	\$116,110	0
Gross earnings	116,110	116,110	0
Operating expense	25,000	25,000	0
Net earnings	91,110	91,110	0

Company	Nov. 1911	Dec. 1911	Inc.
PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY	\$122,541	\$122,541	0
Gross earnings	122,541	122,541	0
Operating expense	25,000	25,000	0
Net earnings	97,541	97,541	0

Company	Nov. 1911	Dec. 1911	Inc.
RECEIVING COMPANY	\$122,541	\$122,541	0
Gross earnings	122,541	122,541	0
Operating expense	25,000	25,000	0
Net earnings	97,541	97,541	0

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## PRODUCE

Arrivals  
The str Howard due tomorrow from Norfolk has 700 bxs oranges, 920 bags peanuts, 70 bbls spinach, 30 cts parsley.

## PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts  
For the day—Apples, 1495 bbls, 3173 bxs; cranberries, 20 bbls; Florida oranges, 5772 bxs; California oranges, 4436 bxs; raisins, 800 bxs; figs, 700 pkgs; potatoes, 11,230 bush; onions 1348 bush.

For the week—Apples 11,390 bbls 5067 bxs, cranberries 315 bbls, Florida oranges 25,716 bxs, Jamaica oranges 38 bxs, California oranges 13,941 bxs, lemons 1320 bxs, bananas 35,000 stems, pineapples 47 cts, raisins 4317 bxs, figs 741 bxs, dates 1188 bxs, peanuts 2985 bags, potatoes 84,471 bush, sweet potatoes 1103 bbls, onions 4376 bush.

For the month—Apples 94,364 bbls 52,197 bxs, cranberries 3006 bbls, Florida oranges 97,484 bxs, Jamaica oranges 189 bxs, California oranges 27,256 bxs, lemons 13,445 bxs, bananas 171,497 stems, coconuts 1159 bags, California dried fruit 7 cts, pineapples 640 cts, grapes 13,267 bbls 5022 bbls 7184 carriers, raisins 44,485 bxs, figs 7036 pkgs, dates 8570 bxs, peanuts 13,654 bags, potatoes 548,064 bush, sweet potatoes 8052 bbls, onions 30,563 bush.

For the year 1911—Apples 778,121 bbls, cranberries 33,439 bbls, strawberries 259,063 cts, berries 70,584 cts, peaches 460,931 pkgs, watermelons 604 cts, cantaloupes 1136 Florida oranges 264,753 bxs, lemons 11,871 bxs, Mediterranean oranges 1122 bxs, California oranges 875,350 bxs, lemons 22,867 cts, bananas 4,205,163 stems, coconuts 22,008 bags, California dried fruit 1000 cts, pineapples 90,531 cts, grapes 108,419 bbls, 2,707,619 bxs, figs 578,082 carriers, raisins 191,776 bxs, dates 24,833 pkgs, dates 33,071 bxs, peanuts 127,329 bags, potatoes 8,123,128 bush, sweet potatoes 124,270 bbls, onions 752,510 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts  
Today 2812 pkgs, last year 3353 pkgs; for week 20,785 pkgs.  
Today—2031 tubs 860 boxes 107,224 pounds butter, 481 boxes cheese, 1685 cases eggs.  
1910—693 tubs 480 boxes 35,471 pounds butter, 273 boxes cheese, 906 cases eggs.  
For the week, 1911—9073 tubs 10,220 boxes 532,409 pounds butter, 1905 boxes cheese, 8002 cases eggs.  
For the month of December, 1911—49,629 tubs 46,450 boxes 3,019,606 pounds butter, 11,228 boxes cheese, 32,375 cases eggs.

For the year of 1911—1,106,329 tubs 503,398 boxes 63,874,250 pounds butter, 231,470 boxes cheese, 1,441,768 cases eggs.

Boston Prices  
Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5.40@5.90, in wood (clears) \$4.40@4.60, winter wheat patents \$4.65@4.90, straight \$4.30@4.75, clear \$4.10@4.40, Kansas hard winter patents (in lot) \$4.75@5.40, rye flour \$5.10@5.60, Graham flour \$4.05@4.80.  
Corn—Carlots on spot, new number 3 yellow 71½c, new yellow 71c, to ship from the West (all rail) new number 3 yellow 70½c@71c, new yellow 70c@70½c.  
Oats—Carlots on spot, No. 1 clipped white 55c, No. 2 54½c, No. 3 54c; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 54½c@55c, 36 to 38 lbs 54½c@54c, 34 to 36 lbs 53½c@54c.  
Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.37@1.42; oatmeal, granulated \$3.80@4; bolted \$3.70@3.90; oatmeal, rolled \$5.50@5.80 bbl cut and ground \$6.05@6.40.  
Milled—To ship from the mills, all rail, bran, spring \$28@28.50, winter \$28.25@28.75, middlings \$27.25@30, mixed feed \$28.50@31, red dog \$31.75, cotton seed meal \$29.50, hominy feed \$30.65, linseed meal \$38.50, stock feed \$30.75, gluten feed \$33.40.  
Hay and straw—Western, choice \$26.50@27.50, No. 1 \$25.50@26, No. 2 \$21.50@24, No. 3 \$18@19, No. 1 Canadian \$25@25.50; straw, rye \$19@20, oat \$9.50@10.  
Butter—Northern creamery 30@37c, western creamery 36c.  
Eggs—Fancy nearby henry 40@41c, eastern (best) 36@37c, western (best) 34@35c.  
Beans—Pea (choice) rye \$2.25@2.60, medium choice (hand picked) \$2.30@2.50, California small white \$2.80@2.95, yellow eyes (best) \$2.50@2.60, red kidneys (choice) \$3.25@3.30.  
Potatoes—Maine (per 2-bu bag) 2.05@2.10, sweet potatoes (Jersey) per basket \$1.25@1.60.

Today's New York Market by Telegram  
Butter mkt slightly firmer; spec 38c, ex 36½@37c.  
Cheese mkt firm; hld spec 16½@16½c, average 16c.  
Egg mkt unsettled; ex 1sts 32c, 1sts 30c 31c.  
ST. LOUIS—Egg mkt higher, Dec. 30, 30c 31c.  
CHICAGO—Butter mkt stdy, Dec. 29, 30c 31c.  
No. 1 ppg mkt 21c, Dec. 29, 20c 21c; egg mkt firm; 1sts 28c@29c, ordinary 1sts 24c@26c, recta 18c.  
Liverpool Cheese  
Canadian—Colored 72, white 71½.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT  
NEW YORK—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:  
Excess cash reserve, increase, \$3,905,900  
Loans, increase, \$1,575,000  
Deposits, increase, \$1,575,000  
Legal tenders, increase, \$1,575,000  
Cash reserve, increase, \$1,575,000  
Total surplus of the banks is \$16,453,290, as compared with \$8,257,800 a year ago and \$6,591,275 two years ago.

ACTUAL CLEARING HOUSE REPORT  
Loans,



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SIR GEORGE FARRAR  
TO LEAVE POLITICS  
IN SOUTH AFRICA

"Progressive" Leader Was  
Tower of Strength to Sir  
Starr Jameson and He Was  
Framer of Constitution

## BUSINESS IS CAUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, S. A.—The decision of Sir George Farrar to resign his seat and to retire from political life has caused a great sensation throughout the country.

Sir George has found that his political work is interfering with his duties as chairman of the East Rand Proprietary Mines and as he feels that his whole energies should be devoted to the affairs of the company to which his connection means so much he has been forced to a decision which is characteristic of the courage for which he is so well known. His constituents at Georgetown are making every effort to induce him to reconsider his decision, but Sir George has made it known that the latter is irrevocable.

Whether his retirement from politics is merely temporary or whether he will return to his parliamentary activities after the adjustment of the affairs of the company which lies so near his heart, the future alone can determine. Meanwhile it is understood that he is on his way to England, where he will address a meeting of the shareholders early in the coming year.

Sir George Farrar, who was a member of the legislative council during crown colony days, became under responsible government leader of the Progressives in the Transvaal Parliament, and since the formation of the Unionist party of South Africa he has been a tower of strength to Sir Starr Jameson in the Transvaal.

Sir George was also one of those who sat on the national convention which drew up the basis of the Union of South Africa, and there is no doubt that his helpful and conciliatory attitude on this occasion assisted largely in bringing the deliberations to a successful conclusion.

FREEMASONS SEEK  
10,000,000 SIXPENCES  
TO ERECT TEMPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Freemasons of the grand lodge of England have evolved a scheme for the building of a fine Masonic temple in London, and are receiving the cordial cooperation of the country lodges in this project. There is no desire to hurry forward the work or to advertise in any way for funds.

"The need for a Masonic temple is not pressing," an officer explained to a representative of the Standard. "At least a quarter of a million pounds would be necessary to do what is desired, and so large a project should be the result of the united effort of all the Masons of the grand lodge in England."

A sixpenny contribution, which is to be automatically received by the treasurer of the grand lodge, has been levied; no fewer than 10,000,000 sixpences are required. This amount will take over 20 years to amass."

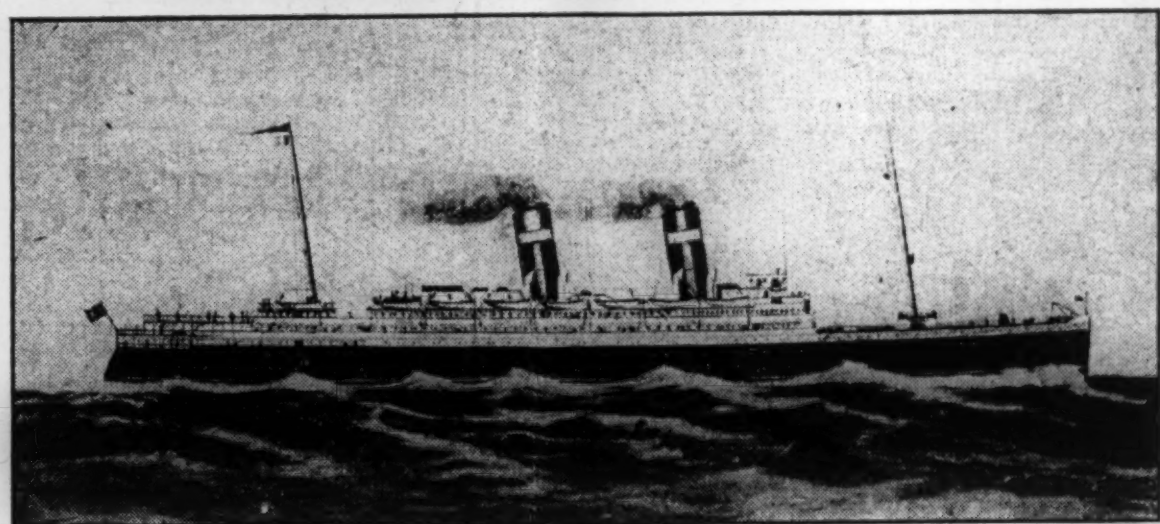
The Masons are, however, not to be limited to the sum of sixpence in subscribing, and the scheme will possibly be put into operation in less than half the expected time.

"There are at present 33,000 masons; should all who have a right to go to the Freemasons hall," explained the officer, "wish to attend, they would find accommodation for not more than 700. That fact, however, is not pressing forward the question of the new temple. As yet," he concluded, "we want 9,000,000 sixpences."

CHINESE SUSTAIN  
TIBET REVERSE

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—News of Tibet has been scanty for some time past, but it is evident that the attempt of the Chinese to assert an effective sovereignty over the country is not proceeding as smoothly as they would like. Chinese refugees who have arrived here from Tibet, report that Shera has fallen and is now in the hands of the Tibetans, whilst the Chinese imperial troops, who made a stand at Gyantse, are reported to have been defeated. Whether the revolution in China has weakened the power of the Chinese in the land of the lamas, it is impossible to assert without more definite information, but there is reason to believe that the disorganization reigning in their rear must exercise a somewhat damaging effect on the Chinese operations.

NEW TURBINE LINERS ARE ORDERED  
FOR LIVERPOOL-CANADIAN ROUTE

(Copyright. Reproduced by permission of the Allan Line Steamship Company)

Quadruple screw steamer building for the Allan Steamship Company, Limited, embodies several new features

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—No more certain sign of the steady increase in the number of passengers traveling between this country and Canada could well be needed than is found in the recent order placed by the Allan line for the construction of two high speed turbine liners for the Liverpool-Canadian service.

These vessels, comfortable and fitted with every modern appliance as they will be, cannot be compared, however, as regards size with the mammoth liners plying between the United States and Great Britain, for the size of the vessels using the Canadian route is controlled by the shallowness of the water in the river St. Lawrence.

The two vessels just ordered by the Allan line are designed to attain a speed of 20 knots, and will be the fastest vessels in the Canadian service. No effort has been spared to make traveling by these vessels in the highest degree comfortable. Many of the single staterooms will have their own exclusive bathrooms and in other cases baths will be divided.

COUNT AEHRENTHAL  
DENIES THAT TRIPLE  
ALLIANCE IS FAILING

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The Journal Budapest, which represents views of the well-known politician Francis Kossuth, has just published an article which has been accepted generally as authentic in which the result of the deliberations of the interministerial conference of Austria and Hungary is analyzed.

At this conference the war minister of the dual empire, General von Auffenberg, who was appointed when the late minister who supported Count Aehrenthal was compelled to retire, laid before the ministers the military estimates for the coming financial year.

In presenting these he insisted strongly that the triple alliance was in the throes of disruption, and that, in these circumstances, it was imperatively necessary to strengthen the southern frontier by immediately increasing the quota of recruits by 30,000 men.

This proposal was strongly opposed by Count Aehrenthal, who denied that the triple alliance was in any such condition, and who insisted that such a panic scheme would only succeed in disorganizing the system. In particular, the foreign minister questioned the accuracy of the minister of war's statements respecting Italy.

The Austrian premier, as well as the Hungarian premier, warmly supported Count Aehrenthal, with the result that the proposals of the minister for war were rejected.

PROHIBITION IN  
NEW ZEALAND  
NEARLY CARRIED

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The complete returns in the referendum which was recently taken on the question of the national prohibition of the liquor traffic are now in, but though a majority of the votes were given in favor of prohibition the required percentage was not attained and the position will therefore remain as before.

The figures disclose that 265,864 votes were given in favor of the measure and 202,008 against it. The votes given in favor of prohibition thus amount to 55.93 per cent of the total number of votes polled, but a percentage of 60 would have been required in order to carry the measure through.

## LANDSCAPE TO BE PROTECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

WARWICK, Eng.—The county council for Warwickshire is about to take active steps to prevent large boards bearing advertisements being placed in the fields along the main roads. These disfigure and partially blot out the landscape and are objectionable to motorists and pedestrians alike.

between two staterooms with doors from each.

There will also be suites of rooms and a large number of single berth cabins. The rooms will be exceptionally large and will be heated by electricity, steam and the thermo-tank system. A perfect system of bulkheads is also provided, and there is accommodation for some 250 first, 525 second and 1000 third-class passengers, added to which a cargo of 3000 tons dead weight will be carried.

For the carriage of provisions a cold store of 70,000 cubic feet and refrigerating machinery will be provided. The new Frahm anti-rolling tank system has been adopted in both these new vessels and it is expected that they will consequently be very steady in rough weather.

The dimensions of the two steamers are about 600 feet over all, 570 feet between perpendiculars, and 69 feet beam by 46 feet depth. The gross tonnage is about 15,000.

Perhaps the most striking feature in the design of these vessels is the cruiser stern which at once arrests attention. This feature, in addition to giving a smart appearance, lengthens the water line, thus making it possible to place the steering gear below the water line, the vessels being thereby specially adaptable to unarmored cruisers.

Alike in speed, comfort and cargo capacity, these vessels will be thoroughly suited to the requirements of the Canadian service.

BUTTER EXPORT  
OF VICTORIA, AUS.,  
TOLD FOR PERIOD

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Exports of government inspected butter from this state for the week ended Nov. 2, 1911, totaled 883 tons (United Kingdom 868, eastern and other ports 15), valued at approximately £. i. f. £88,300 (\$441,500).

For the period from July 1, 1911, to Nov. 2 the total butter export was 9076 tons (United Kingdom 5497½, South Africa 188½, eastern and other ports 389½), valued at approximately £. i. f. £637,980 (\$3,189,900).

The total export of butter for October was 2991 tons, against 2703½ tons in 1910.

SYDNEY QUOTATIONS GIVEN  
(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The following are the latest quotations from the Sydney markets:

Wheat—3s 6½d to 3s 7d per bushel.  
Flour—£8 15s per ton.  
Bran—£5 per ton.  
Pollard—£5 per ton.  
Chaff (wheat)—£4 10s to £5 per ton; (oats)—£4 5s to £5.  
Hay (lucerne)—£3 to £3 10s per ton; (oats)—£4 10s to £5.  
Maize—3s 8d to 3s 10d per bushel.  
Oats—2s 10d to 3s 2d per bushel.  
Broom millet—£23 to £25 per ton.  
Butter—Selected, 114s per cwt.; prime, 102s to 110s; seconds, 94s to 102s.  
Bacon—Prime sides, 7½d to 8½d per lb.; flitches, 7d to 7½d; middles, 8d to 8½d; shoulders, 6d; hams, 1s 1d to 1s 2d.  
Cheese—Prime loaf, 6½d to 7½d per lb.; good, 6d to 6½d; special, 7d to 8d.

CHESS CHAMPION  
TAKES CHALLENGE  
OF YOUNG CUBAN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—The chess champion of the world, Dr. Lasker, who is living at the present time in Berlin, has received a challenge from Capablanca, the young Cuban chess player, of whom such good things are reported. Dr. Lasker has accepted the proposal to play for the championship and has formulated his conditions.

Not more than 30 games are to be played, the match being decided in favor of the winner of six games, drawn games not counting. Lasker is to pay \$250 to his opponent for every game won by the latter and \$75 for each game. The chief aim of each player is to gain the title of world champion.

GRAND VIZIER  
OF MOROCCO IS  
LIKED IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—In celebration of his appointment to the post of grand vizier to the Sultan of Morocco his excellency, El Mokri, gave a dejeuner which was attended by many notable people in the world of politics and diplomacy.

M. Etienne, vice-president of the Chamber, in congratulating the new grand vizier said that all France rejoiced at the distinction that had been conferred upon him, and he had much pleasure in stating that he and his colleagues had learned to appreciate the minister who, during his long stay in Paris, had endeared himself to all with whom he had been brought closely into contact.

sengers, added to which a cargo of 3000 tons dead weight will be carried.

For the carriage of provisions a cold store of 70,000 cubic feet and refrigerating machinery will be provided. The new Frahm anti-rolling tank system has been adopted in both these new vessels and it is expected that they will consequently be very steady in rough weather.

The dimensions of the two steamers are about 600 feet over all, 570 feet between perpendiculars, and 69 feet beam by 46 feet depth. The gross tonnage is about 15,000.

Perhaps the most striking feature in the design of these vessels is the cruiser stern which at once arrests attention. This feature, in addition to giving a smart appearance, lengthens the water line, thus making it possible to place the steering gear below the water line, the vessels being thereby specially adaptable to unarmored cruisers.

Alike in speed, comfort and cargo capacity, these vessels will be thoroughly suited to the requirements of the Canadian service.

RHODES SCHOLARS  
FROM AMERICA ARE  
GUESTS IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The annual luncheon which was recently given by the ladies of the American circle of the Lyceum Club in honor of the Rhodes scholars from the United States, was the occasion of a very pleasant and friendly gathering. The president of the circle, Mrs. Thayer, who welcomed the scholars both to the club and to the motherland said that 150 years ago Americans and English were one people, and she liked to think that each year they were approaching nearer to each other.

Mr. Greene, of Harvard and Balliol, in speaking of the first-year scholars said he had been greatly struck by the fact that the Oxford undergraduate in comparison with the American was able to combine scholarly attainments with those of the athlete, the huntsman, the musician and the debater. It was, he said, rather unusual in America to find a man who was able to be more than one or two of these things together.

The well-known American publicist, Mrs. May Wright Sewell, who was very hopeful as to the ultimate and complete understanding between England and the United States, said: "No one can be a patriotic and honorable and self-respecting American unless he is an internationalist. For our country is made from all the rest of the world."

Among those present at the luncheon was Sir John Cockburn, who spoke of the unity of the Anglo-Saxon which was symbolized in the Rhodes scholars. By unity, he continued, he did not mean union, for unity of the spirit is after all greater than mere union in form.

AUSTRALASIA AND  
GERMANY TAKE  
BRITISH GOODS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The following figures relating to the exports from the United Kingdom to Germany on the one hand and to Australia and New Zealand on the other, have been issued by the parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade in reply to a question in the House of Commons:

Value of exports (United Kingdom produce) in 1910:

	Consigned to— Australia & Germany, N. Zealand.
(1) Exports of all articles (including articles wholly or mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom)	£27,020,568
(2) Exports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom	£26,000,763
Proportion of articles wholly or mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom in the exports of all articles	79%
Estimated population	64,794,000
	5,474,000

TURKEY HAS RIGHT  
TO SEND ARMS VIA  
TUNIS IS CONTENTION

French Writer Cites Hague  
Convention in Support of  
Claims That Tripoli Could  
Obtain Aid by New Route

## EGYPT IS FACTOR

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—A remarkable article has appeared in the Action, in which the endeavor is made to prove that the right of importing arms and material, including aeroplanes, into Tripoli over the Tunisian border, is not merely no offense against the neutrality of France but is positively sanctioned by an article of the Hague convention, which is summarized as follows:

"A neutral power is not bound to prevent the exportation or transit, on behalf of either of the belligerents, of arms, munitions and in general of all that may be necessary to an army or a fleet."

The argument of the writer is based on the fact that Turkey, never having recognized the Bardo treaty, still considers Tunis Ottoman territory. If the French government were absolutely to accept this theory, Turkey might supply her needs to an absolutely unlimited extent by importing arms into Tripoli through Tunis.

There can be very little doubt that the position of the British government with respect to Egypt is very much the same. The theory of the Turkish suzerainty of Egypt has never been questioned, and it is difficult to say by what process England could refuse to permit the transport of material through Egypt on a purely legal basis, and if the Egyptian and the Tunisian borders were to be opened to Turkey for the transport of war material, the difficulties of Italy would be a thousand times increased.

PORTUGAL TO SELL  
CROWN JEWELS

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal.—The government has decided to sell all the jewels and valuables found in the royal palaces of Necessidades, Ajuda and Pena. At one time it was believed that these would be returned to the royal family, but it has been adjudged that they form part of the crown treasures, which it will be remembered, were confiscated by the state.

Among the various articles are some ropes of pearls of considerable value, also two caskets of precious stones in an ancient state, relics of former Portuguese conquests and of the tributes paid by native rulers to the kings of Portugal. It is understood that part of the proceeds realized by the sale of the crown jewels will be devoted to educational purposes, the remainder being paid into the treasury.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN  
REVENUE EXPANDS  
IN FIRST QUARTER

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Further evidence of the continued prosperity of South Australia is afforded in the statement of the revenue and expenditure for the first quarter of the current financial year.

The revenue from all sources for the quarter amounted to £993,640, being £114,672 in excess of the revenue for the corresponding period of the previous 12 months.

The receipts from nearly all sources show an increase, and as indicating the sound condition of the state it is particularly gratifying to note that the railway revenue (£497,935) was nearly £40,000 more than it was in the September quarter of the financial year 1909-1910.

The expenditure for the quarter was only £28,576 more than it amounted to in the same quarter last year, so that the balance to the good on the operations of the quarter stands at £94,405, a result which, in view of the fact that the first period of the financial year is generally the least productive, must be considered exceedingly satisfactory.

## SWITZERLAND ELECTS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland.—Dr. Forrer, the head of the railways and posts department, has been elected president of the confederation for 1912, and M. Mueller, head of the military department, as vice-president. It is interesting to note that in Switzerland the president and vice-president are elected for one year and cannot be reelected within 12 months of the expiration of their term of office.

RAILWAY DISPUTE IS  
AMICABLY ARRANGED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The conference arranged by the government between representatives of the railway companies on the one hand and representatives of the railwaymen's trade unions on the other, has succeeded in reaching an agreement which both sides appear to regard with satisfaction.

The report and scheme of the royal commission of August last has been accepted and adopted with certain alterations and additions. Among these the following may be mentioned.

In the event of a company proposing any alterations in the wages or hours

of labor of a class of employees, instead of giving notice to the conciliation board the company is to communicate its proposals to the men concerned, and to notify them that the proposals will appear on the agenda for the next meeting of the conciliation board.

Again, it was recommended by the royal commission that where the employees forming a grade wished to bring to the notice of a company matters affecting their wages, hours of labor, or conditions of service, a petition should be presented signed by at least 25 per cent of those concerned. It has now been agreed that each company shall settle with its employees the question of percentage.

Among the other points agreed on may be mentioned the permission to directors to sit on the conciliation boards, and the concession to extra and casual goods men of pay at hourly rates on a scale not lower than that adopted for permanent men.

The representatives of the companies further undertake to use their good offices to get other companies to adopt the arrangements come to.

The first meetings of the conciliation boards are not to be held prior to May, 1912, and it will then be competent to raise for discussion any matter included in the settlements at present in operation. No alteration, however, can come into operation before July 1, 1912.

## AVIATOR FLIES OVER PARIS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—James Valentine, who was the first English aviator to complete the circuit of Britain air race, has just flown over Paris. Starting at Issy he flew as far as Notre Dame; from this point he continued his flight to Vincennes, returning finally to the place from which he started. Mr. Valentine is the first Englishman who has flown over Paris.



Dear Anna:  
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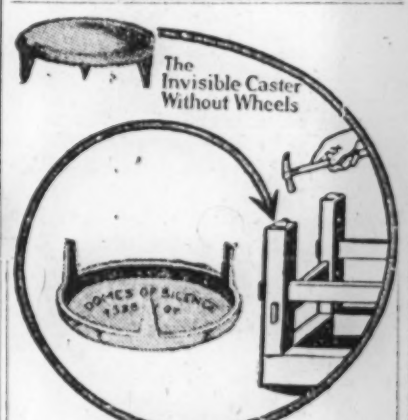
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# THE HOME FORUM

## Friends That Never Fail

REMARKING on the human tendency to excuse faults in those persons who are beloved or useful, Macaulay wrote:

Just such is the feeling which a man of liberal education naturally entertains toward the great of former ages. The but which he owes to them is incalculable. They have guided him to truth. They have filled his thought with noble and graceful images. They have stood by him in all vicissitudes—comforters in sorrow, companions in solitude.

These friendships are exposed to no danger from the occurrences by which other attachments are weakened or dissolved. Time glides by; fortune is inconstant; tempers are soured; bonds which seemed indissoluble are daily sundered by interest, by emulation, or by caprice. But no such cause can affect the silent converse which we hold with the highest of human intellects. That placid intercourse is disturbed by no jealousies or resentments. These are the old friends who are never seen with new faces; who are the same in wealth and in poverty, in glory and in obscurity. Plato is never sullen. Cervantes is never petulant. Demosthenes never comes unseasonably. Dante never stays too long. No difference of political opinion can alienate Cicero.

If you would be loved as a companion, avoid unnecessary criticism of those with whom you live.—Sir Arthur Helps.

## PRINCESS WHO PATRONIZED WAGNER

PRINCESS Pauline Metternich gave a benefit soiree in her palace lately in which Lilli Lehmann, Felix von Weingartner and Alfred Grünfeld participated. Many distinguished guests were present. The princess related some interesting anecdotes about Richard Wagner and Franz Liszt, who used to visit her when in Vienna. She told of Wagner's introduction to Franz Liszt and also about "Tannhauser" to which she gave her support in having it introduced to the Viennese in the Imperial opera house, says a writer in the Musical Leader.

When the Parisians announced that Wagner's works would never enter their playhouses, she used the opportunity when at the Tuileries attending a ball to impress upon the Emperor the lack of novelties being produced by the Parisian opera house. Nothing but "William Tell," "Huguenots" and "Favorita" were heard, while Germany and Austria were having novelties produced with great success. "In fact, your majesty, I, myself, would like to see a new opera produced."

"And by whom is this new opera?" said the Emperor.

"By Richard Wagner, one of the greatest composers of the present time. The opera is called 'Tannhauser,' and is given in Vienna with great success."

"Tannhauser"—Richard Wagner," replied the Emperor, rolling his moustache. "I never heard of the opera nor of the

composer, and you claim this opera to be really good!" To a reply "Yes," the Emperor called Count Bacciocchi, at that time director of the imperial house, and said: "Listen, Bacciocchi, the Princess Metternich takes interest in a new opera called 'Tannhauser,' by a certain Richard Wagner. See that it is given!" So "Tannhauser" found its first production in France, but as it was a failure, it was taken off the stage. Wagner being at that time greatly in debt, the princess raised \$5000 and he got his head again above water.

Liszt when being shown for the first time the score of "Faust" by Gounod paraphrased the parts, Margarita's meeting Faust in the church, and the soldiers' chorus in a most phenomenal manner. After playing with the princess a duet from Strauss, "The Night-falter," she said Liszt told her: "Your playing is miserable, nevertheless the Vienna waltz rhythm is noticeable."

## Colors for Baggage

The railway is getting concerned about the passengers' luggage, and is proposing a color scheme of labels that should identify. You have your color scheme and the porter plunges to get your baggage.—London Chronicle.

## United States' Opportunity

(From President Taft's "The Pending Arbitration Treaties" in January Century)

After 1900 years the opportunity is presented to the United States to take the lead in the great movement for universal peace. Its greatness, its wealth of resources, and the proved bravery of its men, which preclude even the hint that it is actuated by cowardice, its freedom from entangling alliances and its comparatively insular position—all combine to make possible its leadership in this great movement. The people of the world look to us to give this impetus to the peace movement.

## Modern Newspaper and History Study

Writing of the phases of her home life a woman in the Ladies Home Journal records an evening of talk between her son and her husband, saying: "Gillett and his father, after supper, were having a talk on democracy: not the Democratic party, but the democratic idea—a distinction which my boy was losing sight of in the passionate partisanship of election times. All issues, big and little, seem to spread into the schoolroom these days, and from there, naturally to our library. Mr. Foster explained how the history of the world had been the evolution of the common people against privilege and power.

"Both Tom and Gillett were well up on the struggle between King John and the barons away back in 1215 in England, which resulted in the Magna Charta; but I regret to say that they knew nothing at all about the present Duma in Russia, and what it stands for; nor about the New Turk movement in Constantinople; nor the stiff-necked policy of the Reichstag in Germany; nor the revolution in Portugal; nor the insurgency in the United States Congress of 1911. That is the way they teach history in the schools; place all the emphasis upon things that happened 500 years ago—more or less—forgetting that the history that is going on now is twice as interesting. No wonder pupils grow over history and think it is remote, dry and stupid. If every lesson out of the past should be tied on to something we read about in the daily paper history would have a new meaning and reveal itself as the most alive and vivid of all the studies in the schedule."

## Popular Side of Street

Owners or renters of retail stores should look out for the side of the street on which the property is located. Illustrative of this is the testimony of a real estate expert in a recent case that ground floors on the west side of Broadway, New York, should lease for \$150 a front foot more than similar property across the street.

The value of a retail business depends on the number of passersby, and the difference in this respect may result in a flourishing trade on one side of a street and only moderate success on the other. Some men are able to acquire such a reputation for their goods that the people come to them even when they are inconveniently located, but it is a good deal easier in building up a trade to put yourself on the route traversed by the crowds.—Leslies.

O build you the great White City of love and of toil,  
O set the young children to grow in the strength of my soil.  
Health's radiance, joy's laughter, love's daring, and labor's good night.  
—James Oppenheim, from Earth's Song.

## UNWEARIED

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN one of our great oratorios, "The Creation," the unwearied sun is declared to show forth the glory of God as it speeds its heavenly course. This beautiful figure brings naturally to thought an unwearied universe, telling God's glory. And following this the question arises, "Why are we not knowing an unwearied man?"

The universe goes on its way in obedience to law. From the great pathway of the stars to the course of the tiniest grass blade a law governs constant growth, supply, beauty; a power outside of man compels harmony in all nature. And as nature knows only to obey, law, an ever-active, over-fruitful but always unwearied earth results.

So mortals may well ask themselves why they are weary. With untiring days and seasons all about us, why is humanity so tired? If men and women could find and understand divine law and then obey it as unresistingly as do the stars and the seas and the quiet hillside pastures, might they not, too, find themselves unwearied? Surely out of ignorance of divine Love and law and out of resistance to its gentle urging arises that which tires us. Out of disobedience comes our wear.

It is not that one person fails to understand God and so gets into trouble; it is not even that this generation is involved in error. Rather, the human race for many generations has lived under false theories and notions and has

suffered under this wrong education. God's laws have been considered physical, not spiritual; man has been regarded as a matter organism rather than understood as a spiritual being. So-called laws of matter have been supposed to determine man's fate and the appearances of evil to set aside the judgments of good. Now Mrs. Eddy found in the Bible much teaching which puts aside these assumptions and out of her study she sets forth a Science that is Christian and Christianity that is Science. The law of God is discovered wholly spiritual, not physical. Man is found to be God's likeness and image; so spiritual, immortal and indestructible. Matter, hitherto believed to be man, is classified with all its sins and suffering as man's counter-foil. And so the physical testimony that has for ages persuaded men to sin or to suffering is reversed as spiritual law, governing man in complete har-

mony, is discovered. Many laws unseen to the senses and unknown to former generations now are apparent and work for our increasing good. Why should not spiritual law governing both mind and body be made known to us? The students of Christian Science believe that it has appeared and that in its coming the former causes and effects in matter may be done away.

Spiritual law maintains an unwearied man because it maintains God's image in man. Whatever reflects and expresses God can never tire. Then, logically, more we express of Godliness and the less we serve evil, the less we shall tire. This is God's law as the Scripture records it. Isaiah declares: "Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the creator of the ends of the earth, faintest not, neither is weary? . . . they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their

strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary, and they shall walk, and not faint." And Jesus promised that the understanding of the Mind of Christ will give us rest. If there were not spiritual law sustaining man through goodness, these assurances were a mockery; if there is such spiritual law, the earlier we find and obey it the sooner we shall go about our daily work unwearied.

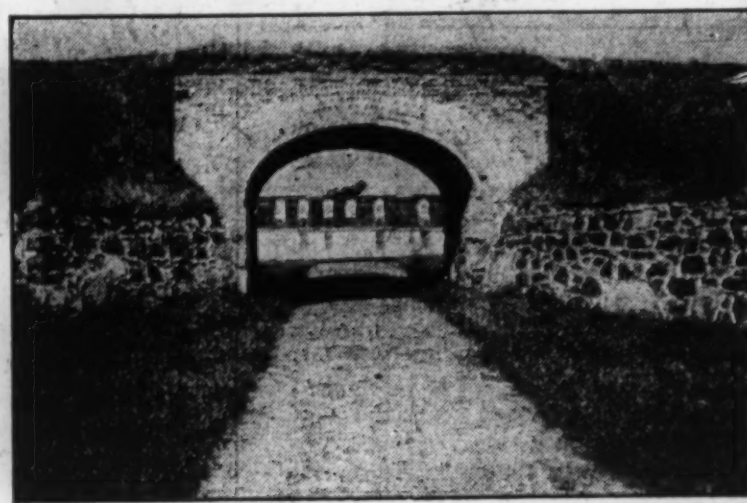
To illustrate: Two men may go forth on two errands; the one a selfish evil pursuit, the other a work of good will. Physiological conditions say that one or both shall be fatigued, according to their physical strength or lack of strength; reckoning not at all with the motives involved. Spiritual law, however, supports good motive, protects right desires. If thought waits upon the Lord, it shall mount up with wings as

eagles, reads the promise. But, you may say, the good man does grow weary! Only because he has not yet learned that spiritual law releases him from bodily suffering and fatigue. When he does learn this he finds that in the reflection of God's goodness lies his strength. Who of us has not risen with new energy and gone about a task with fresh courage and with less reaction because of even human kindness and support? Then how much greater is our endurance when we have intelligent and sure access to the law of divine Love!

Upon page 384 of her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "God never punishes man for doing right, for honest labor, or for deeds of kindness, though they expose him to fatigue, cold, heat, contagion." And upon page 385, "It is proverbial that Florence Nightingale and other philanthropists engaged in humane labors have been able to undergo without sinking fatigues and exposures which ordinary people could not endure. The explanation lies in the support which they derived from the divine law, rising above the human."

Truly, when we go forth bent upon righteousness and equipped with the understanding that in waiting upon God our strength is renewed, the friction, turmoil and consequent fatigue of our present ignorance and disobedience will be annulled and we shall indeed, as we attend upon divine Love and its beneficent law, walk in unwearied joy and usefulness.

## OLD ANNAPOLIS, CITY OF ANNE



ENTRANCE TO FT. ANNE, NOVA SCOTIA

ONE of the objects of interest in the so-called "Evangeline" country of Nova Scotia is the ancient Ft. Anne at Annapolis Royal, N. S. The little village of Grand Pre, which Longfellow has immortalized in his story of Evangeline, lies to the north of Annapolis, but both were included in the French colony Acadia, founded in 1603.

This town was originally called Port Royal, and was settled in 1604. It is

on an inlet from the bay of Fundy. By the peace of Utrecht, Acadia was ceded to the British in 1713, and when the French colonists who clung so obstinately to their French loyalty were at last decreed to be deported in 1755, to break up the nest of French patriotism, the name of the fort and town was changed to Annapolis. Nowadays the place is popularly known as Annapolis Royal, a quaint combining of the two historic names.

## Scenery as an Asset

WHILE making an appeal for the saving of certain natural beauties of the United States from the spoilers a recent writer has put forward an amusing argument on the side of those who would stay the hand of greed, remarking that American tourists in Europe have carried abroad thousands upon thousands of American dollars—or their problematical equivalent in lire and francs which no man can reckon exactly—and that if the United States only cherishes its scenic glories long enough Europe will come bringing back some of the money on tourist trips through America.

Now the establishment of the financial reason for keeping the Adirondacks and the White Mountains and the Rockies and the rest in their pristine loveliness may seem rather a weak defense against the practical men of affairs who have a strong financial argument of their own in favor of destruction. The great difference, is, however, that the investment in scenery is likely to be a lasting source of income to the people; while the destruction of scenic beauties for immediate harvests of dollars finishes the thing, and leaves neither beauty nor booty behind.

Love's heralds should be thoughts Which ten times faster glide than the sun's beams, Driving back shadows over lowering hills. —Shakespeare.

## MEANING OF THE ANCIENT CURFEW

CURFEW comes from the old French *cuevre-fu*, *quevre-feu*, *cove-feu* (thirteenth century), from *couvre*, to cover, fire, fire. There was "a regulation in force" in medieval Europe by which at a fixed hour in the evening, indicated by the ringing of a bell, fires were to be covered over or extinguished. The word "curfew" also means the hour of evening when this signal was given; the bell rung for the purpose; also "the practise of ringing a bell at a fixed hour in the evening, usually 8 or 9 o'clock, continued after the original purpose was obsolete, and was often used as a signal in connection with various municipal or communal regulations."

In old days (quotations from English authors are from 1502 to 1704, says the Symphony program) the word "curfew"

was applied also to the ringing of a bell at a fixed hour in the morning: see Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," act iv., scene 4: "The second cock hath crow'd, the curfew bell hath rung, 'tis 3 o'clock." Curfew also is a name for the fire plate or cover fire, as "coprituoco" is in Italian for fire screen.

"The primary purpose of the curfew appears to have been the prevention of conflagrations arising from domestic fires left unextinguished at night. The earliest English quotations make no reference to the original sense of the word; the curfew being already in the thirteenth century merely a name for the ringing of the evening bell, and the time so marked. The statement that the curfew was introduced into England by William the Conqueror as a measure of

political repression has been current since the sixteenth century, but rests on no early historical evidence." It certainly was not introduced as a badge of servitude, for the same custom prevailed in France, Spain, Italy, Scotland and probably in all the other countries of Europe at that time. The great majority of the houses were built of wood and fires were then frequent.

For an account of the varying hours of the curfew see the "Notes to the Passing Bell" in "Observations on Popular Antiquities" by Brand and Ellis. In some towns of New England a bell is still rung at noon and at 9 p.m. In certain parts of England in the eighteenth century and probably in the nineteenth a large horn was blown at 9 p.m. in a public place and at the mayor's door.

## MOTION PICTURES FOR CANADA

HOW little political boundaries really count among the people is shown by the objectors who think that if the dealers in the United States are going to send motion picture films into Canada

for use there they should choose such historical scenes as will train Canadians to the conventional patriotism of the past. These pictures have represented certain battles, such as the Green Mountain boys at Ticonderoga, where the American soldiers were victorious over the British. The Saturday Evening Post commenting on this says that neither the audiences of the United States nor of Canada care whether the soldiers that are shown victorious are Hessians or colonials, for all they see is the motion and the excitement. The only consideration is that it shall be a good picture.

Many such things are proving how modern peaceful pursuits and pleasures wipe out all the old sense of differences and draw people into brotherhood which forgets sorry difficulties of the past; and the time is sure to come, moreover, when no one will have even the least archaic interest in seeing anybody chase anybody else.

## Manila's Parks

Five years ago the areas in Manila recognized as public parks were confined to the Luneta and half a dozen comparatively small plazas. In accordance with plans and reports prepared by the committee on parks, the municipal board has not only converted the moats surrounding the Intramuros, in the heart of the city, into spacious parks and playgrounds, but has been acquiring areas in the suburbs at a rate which in five years more will make Manila, where large, open breathing spaces are essential to public comfort, one of the best parked cities in the world.—Century.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.  
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, December 30, 1911

### The Year 1911 and Posterity

HISTORICAL perspectives change so with the passing of time that it is a bit presumptuous to say now what have been the most significant events of the year 1911. The best that can be done is to indicate some of the happenings that now seem extraordinary, and let "the grinding attrition of time" reduce to the dimensions of the ordinary, happenings that now seem relatively important. For Americans resident in the United States the most fundamentally important completed political act of the year has been final judicial interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Together with subsequent action by the executive department of the government, it has forced upon the public and upon Congress further debate and legislation dealing with a problem correct solution of which is vital to preservation of democracy. Incidentally, also, the court's decree, with its far-reaching effects, has renewed discussion of the future of the court itself and how far judicial procedure is to be reshaped in the light of altered ethical and political ideals.

Canada, prompted by a variety of motives, has rejected reciprocity in trade with the United States and in this and other ways demonstrated a growing national consciousness and self-assertion that will force British imperial officials as well as neighbors in the United States to reckon with the Dominion in a diminished mood of condescension and patronage. Mexico has passed through a comparatively bloodless revolution. Former President Diaz, supposed to be a "benevolent despot," indispensable to the economic welfare of a people needing his paternal control, is an exile in Europe. President Madero has not found it difficult to show that a champion of less arbitrary and more democratic ideals of government can arise from the ranks of the landed proprietors and by his candor and his courage prove that tyranny, even under republican forms, is odious to the rank and file of Mexicans.

In its radicalism and the scope of its direct and indirect political, moral and intellectual effects, molding not only the destiny of an ancient and vast empire but also that of a continent and compelling reshaping of international policies, nothing done during the past twelve months approaches in import the revolt against the Manchu dynasty in China and the rise to power of an occidental, democratic ideal of a constitutional government. It has not been a case of Bourbon overthrow by a military genius and political schemer with limitless ambition such as transformed Europe early in the last century, but rather a mass movement led by scholars, journalists and merchants, weary of racial and national humiliation, of immemorial graft and alien rule.

In Europe it has been a year of diplomatic tension arising from events in Turkey, Morocco, Tripoli and Persia that have tested to the utmost persons responsible for preservation of peace and maintenance of the alliances with which the year opened. Shiftings of position have taken place or are now under way that mean much to the future of Europe, Africa and Asia. Coincident with this there has been recurrent evidence of abiding internal strife in many of the leading European nations due in most cases to class feuds, but occasionally to issues that are religious or racial in origin.

The world seems nearer the era of peace and goodwill, however, if for no other reason because President Taft and Secretary Knox have done their part to commit the American republic to unlimited arbitration of international disputes, a noble sentiment that the British and French governments have reciprocated. The move for arbitration may prove to have been, in human history, the great event of 1911.

### The Business Situation

IN MANY ways the year just closing has been one of the most eventful ever experienced by the business interests of the United States. Doubtless it has been the most trying period the large corporations ever have had to undergo. Almost the entire twelve months have been given to readjustment and reorganization. That these institutions have been enabled to withstand the ordeal and that the industries of the country generally have not been more seriously affected speaks well for the solidity of business and the mental stability of business men.

At the beginning of the year 1911 the outlook was propitious enough. Predictions were made that it would be a banner year for industry and commerce. When the interstate commerce commission refused to allow railroads to increase their freight rates, following general advances in wages of railroad employees, the first serious check was given to expansion. There was much bitter complaint as a result of this order, but it is now admitted by many to have been a wise step. By far the most important and far-reaching development of the year was the campaign against the trusts and the dissolution of two of the largest ones of the country. Business became much quieter by reason of the trust prosecutions, and for a period during the summer months the depression was pronounced.

It was not in the nature of things for business stagnation to continue long, and in the early fall months a change for the better set in. Improvement has been continuous since then. The crops of the country, particularly the cotton crop, were very satisfactory, although the yield of wheat and corn was not up to expectations. Despite the pessimism prevailing, the demands of more than 90,000,000 consumers were such as to produce a steady and comparatively large volume of day-to-day business. Railway traffic was moderately heavy. Railway companies pared down their expenses and increased the efficiency of operation to such an extent that net earnings are now making a very satisfactory comparison with last year, notwithstanding the higher wages paid.

There is reason for believing that the year 1912 will witness substantial progress in various lines of trade. Orders for steel rails and equipment that have been placed for next year's delivery will keep the mills and factories humming from four to six months to come. There are orders pending which promise still further activity. Last year may be regarded as a good average year for industry, and the new year outlook is still better. No one expects a boom, but a steady expansion seems almost certain. There is much important new financing that has been held in abeyance for more than a year.

If the bond market improves as it is expected to do, some large financial projects doubtless will be undertaken. The new year will start out under more favorable conditions than did the one just closing for the reason that, with the liquidation that has been in progress in various lines, the economies that have been put into practice, and the more conservative methods employed, there has come a much sounder foundation for business. Besides this, people are in a more constructive frame of mind. Sentiment is better. It now looks as if neither tariff readjustments nor the presidential election would seriously retard industrial growth during the next twelve months.

WITH the whole world preparing to go automotoring, as it were, on both land and water, manufacturers of automobiles and motor craft naturally look about them for new fields to conquer. But while American makers produce cars of stability, comfort and elegance, it has been left for other countries to capture the trade of the nations south of the equator. Not until 1911 did American motor cars gain any kind of standing in Rio de Janeiro, for example, and the Brazilian automobile journal, *Revista de Automoveis*, even claims that this is little less than an anachronism. There are for sale in Brazil today no less than 131 kinds of machines, suitable for passengers and goods traffic. On the score of motor trucks, the American makes undoubtedly are well in the lead, and a splendid market awaits the manufacturers who will take advantage of their opportunities. As for finding purchasers, therefore, there should be little difficulty, but it may be well for the exporters to heed a recent warning sent out from the southern country. It is said that if there really exists a strong desire to enjoy the automobile trade of a country which has plenty of money to spend, it will be necessary to give the money's worth. In the early stage of selling automobiles in Brazil some of the machines sent down would almost "fall to pieces the moment one spoke harshly to them," as one Brazilian wit has put it. This will not do. The United States has some reputation for excellence in manufacture, and exporters must do their level best to uphold this reputation. Machines found useless elsewhere should not go abroad and throw ill repute on the American industry.

As for motor boats, hardly another part of the world offers a field equal to the Brazilian. Take alone the state of Amazonia, where 45,000 miles of navigable rivers are at the disposal of the inhabitants. One question whether it will ever be necessary to make the railroad the chief feature of inland transportation in that section of the country. What can prevent the motor boat from reigning supreme on the mighty Amazon and its thousands of miles of tributaries?

### Stars and the Public

THE abandonment but a short time ago of the attempt to establish in New York a playhouse conducted on a scheme less commercial than artistic and the announcement from Berlin of a project of one under the management of actors, gives one a good deal to think about. It raises the old question that is asked by most of us and puzzles most of us, "Commerce or Art?" If we remember aright, Dr. Johnson said that he wrote for a living and he displayed therein an admirable candor. We suppose that even the managers of playhouses would assert that they followed their profession for a living although whether they are like Dr. Johnson is quite another question. No doubt there is a good deal to be said on either side of the question, but we should like to point out that in the German scheme the salaries are to be very modest while in New York the scale of expense was pretty generous. Whether the German plan is to prove a success we have yet to see, but we have seen that the New York plan, generously as it was financed, did not prove operative. The playhouse in New York was opened with the presence of distinguished men and rich men and things were to be very fine indeed. Not only that, but they were fine, and yet the project did not succeed. In the meantime, what of the public that has to pay for seats?

The public has its peculiarities; one of them is that in its cooler moments it likes to get what it pays for. In theatrical matters it got into the habit from seeing the rich unctious of Miss Kate Ryan as Mrs. Malaprop, from listening delighted to Gilbert's old men, to Floyd's Dolly Spanker and the incomparable humor of Mme. Ponisi. These artists were not put on the boards because the manager had told the public that it must like them, but because the public had made that statement independently and in its own behalf. We can pay such actors and actresses no greater compliment than to say that they were educated workmen; they knew their trade and the public rewarded such faithful work with a personal and loyal intelligence that we doubt can be matched by the audiences of the ready-made acting that is furnished today by managers that say with brisk shrewdness that business is business. So it is; but then, so much depends on whose business it is.

At all events, it has been shown in New York on one hand that lavish expense and a stock company do not seem to succeed, and on the other hand, that lavish earning and companies most decidedly not stock do succeed. In this latter case, success means principally that of the box office, but how far up or how far down the system leads the public taste is matter for impartial meditation.

It is said that the women voters of California outnumber the men by 87,000. This is according to the census taken by the Women's Progressive League of Los Angeles, which places the registry in the last election at 670,140 women and 583,000 men. Either the ladies are not yet fully alive to their opportunity or else they are indisposed to be too hard on the men.

A CAKE of soap and a wash basin were taken from a western court house a few nights ago and it is difficult to say from the tenor of the published reports whether the community affected is complaining or boasting about the circumstance.

THEY are talking in Washington of making money out of clay. This, of course, would be nothing new. In fact some of the most desirable kind of money is made of dust.

IDAHO won the first prize for potatoes at the St. Paul land show, and to say that she is proud would be doing only scant justice to her exultation.

### Motor Equipment for Brazil

### Law and Order on New Year's Eve

THE mistaken idea seems to prevail still among certain elements and in certain quarters of many of the larger cities of the United States that there are times when the operation of law and even of the common rules of decency are suspended by tacit consent on the part of the constituted authorities. A point forgotten is that such suspension is beyond the power of any constituted authority. There can be no times or seasons in which the law may be ignored or flouted with impunity. The days of saturnalia passed by long ago; the New Year's eve disturbance, too long tolerated in this country, has, we trust, about run its course.

The protest against it is more emphatic and the demand for its suppression is more insistent now than ever before. In several of the cities there are strong public movements against the relaxation of police regulations that give license to disorder on the last night of the old year. Here and there the plea and demand for law enforcement and law observance on New Year's eve as at all other times is being resisted, but there is encouragement and some assurance of early victory in the fact that the public conscience has been aroused in communities where there has been the greatest freedom in the past.

If the idea that one night in the year may be given up to unbridled revelry has been gaining ground among youth in communities noted generally for their orderliness, it is time that this idea were crushed out, and the governments of the cities in which it has taken deepest root should be induced by popular opinion to take action in the right direction.

A COMMISSIONER of education in a state like New York speaks with considerable official authority. If, as in the case of Dr. Andrew S. Draper, he happens to have had prior experience as president of a state university and to be an author of much timely literature bearing on educational methods and aims, whatever he may say is doubly important. Consequently his recent use of an opportunity to address a large gathering of heads of secondary schools as an occasion for a severe indictment of the colleges and universities of the country for their "lust for riches and bigness and social influence" deserves to be considered soberly. And the more so because Commissioner Draper seems to agree with critics like Woodrow Wilson, A. Lawrence Lowell and Owen Wister that the result of overemphasis upon externals has had a demoralizing effect upon the teachers and youth and has led them to bow to false ideals and cease to be fruitful as scholars.

Commissioner Draper, of course, would be the first to admit that if American university administrators during the era just closing have made over much of "houses and barns," they have been representative of their age and nation. Given a sudden striking influx of students economically equipped for an academic career by their parents' prosperity, and at the same time the proffer on the part of men of means of marvelous sums for institutional equipment and enrichment on the "plant" side, it required men of exceptional strength of purpose and devotion to the spiritual and idealistic aspects of academic life to resist the temptation to exalt "bigness" as a test of final institutional success.

Fortunately, signs have not been lacking of late that new standards are being set up, or rather that there is a turning back to earlier traditions. Adequate payment of teachers, restoration of a measure of faculty authority in realms where professors are expert, more formal recognition and honoring of students who disclose intellectual capacity, establishment of university presses, promotion of authorship by professors and heartier encouragement of direct service of the community by the university staff, these are some of the most vital aspects of American university activity today.

THE merits of Mr. Edison's claim for a larger share of the profits from motion picture exhibitions than comes to him at present is a matter for the courts to deal with. A case involving the increase of royalties in which Mr. Edison shares at present from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a week is now before the highest tribunals in the land. Many technical points and complicated details are woven into the proceedings, but it is not difficult, nevertheless, to release from the web a feature of the case that will have interest for the general public.

The motion picture industry is only one of many created within the last few years. It belongs to the wonderful group made up, in part at least, of the phonograph, the automatic piano player, the typewriter, the automobile, the electric light, the trolley car, the telephone. All of these are inventions of yesterday. People who are still young can remember when most of them were not. They all belong to this generation. What they mean to the world of today may be best understood by an attempt to imagine what the world of today would be without them.

Aside from such utility as they possess, such pleasure as they give, they have added immensely to the volume of industrial production and trade, and, as may be seen in this single instance, they are contributing immensely to the creation of wealth. A business from which may be distributed in royalties from \$20,000 to \$50,000 weekly has grown out of the motion picture alone. Of course, this represents only a small fraction of the gross amount of money turned over in preparation for and production of the films. We have no data on the subject at present, but the picture show business in any city of considerable size may be taken as a basis for rough calculation as to the capital and the labor employed. If the entire group referred to be taken into account, the result of anything like careful computation will show that these inventions are today using billions of money and millions of men and women. The world would doubtless feel the loss if by any possibility it should be deprived of them, and yet there is every reason for believing that the world today is deprived of inventions of even greater consequence than the next generation will enjoy and soon come to regard as commonplace.

BOOKS to the number of 13,470 were published in the United States within the present year. Almost every possible subject was covered, of course, or it might be more proper to say, instead of covered, that almost every possible subject was uncovered.

### Overemphasis on Externals

### Royalties on Motion Pictures